

THE FRONT PAGE

HOW much longer will Inspector Archibald be allowed to turn the Police Court of this city into a bear-garden? How much more bullying and meddling must that ancient and irate constable do before he is superannuated? It is true that he contributes much of the zest of proceedings in that Court, but jokes never did befit the dignity of courts, and this particular jest has gone quite far enough. It is time that the Inspector's place behind the little railing knew him no more, and that the Police Court of Toronto was conducted by its magistrate and not by a meddling and tyrannical policeman.

SATURDAY NIGHT has before now had occasion to call attention to the manner in which Inspector Archibald obstructs the course of justice in the Police Court, and especially in its afternoon sessions. Colonel Denison is a hard man to bully, and he manages to keep the Inspector pretty well in his place during the morning sessions. But in the afternoon the Inspector is practically lord of all he surveys, and he paws the earth up and bellows and charges at everything in sight out of sheer joy of living. It is an inspiring thing in its way to see such vim and snap in a man of the Inspector's years, but the spectacle of a magistrate being dictated to by a policeman, and of a crown attorney being interfered with by an officious meddler who has no standing whatever in the Court whose proceedings he tries to direct, is not one which adds to the majesty of the law in the eyes of onlookers.

This subject has been brought to my attention again by an article in the June number of the Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery, in which the editor of that magazine calls attention to the fact that doctors are frequently arrested for exceeding the speed limits when on hurry calls. This is certainly bad enough, but when in addition to this the doctor who tries to give his testimony in the Police Court is interrupted and bullied by a man who has no right to open his mouth there unless spoken to, the matter is one which calls for serious consideration and a prompt remedy. And the only remedy which would be at once prompt and effective, is the superannuation of the man who is thus making a public nuisance of himself.

Inspector Archibald has in the past done good service to the city of Toronto, both on his "beat" and in the positions to which he has been promoted. He is also, in all probability a well meaning and devoted official. But that is no reason why everyone who has any business—voluntary or otherwise—in the Police Court should have to put up with his unwarranted and exasperating tyranny. It obstructs the course of justice, it detracts greatly from the dignity of the Court, and it not infrequently results in serious injustice being done. It is time that an end should be put to this abuse, and there is only one way to do it. Inspector Archibald has so long been tolerated in his absurd assumptions of authority that he is no longer amenable to mere advice or censure. He must be superannuated. The good work he has done in the past deserves recognition in the form of a pension. The very bad work he is doing just now requires that it should be given to him without delay, if the Police Court is to retain any dignity and influence as a judicial institution.

A WINNIPEG writing to SATURDAY NIGHT (the letter is reproduced in another column) complains of excessive express charges, maintaining that this business should be in the hands of the Government and under the direction of the Post Office Department. In other words, that here in Canada we should develop or have developed for us, the Parcel Post system as it exists in European, West Indian and Central American countries.

In principle the Winnipeg is unquestionably right, though in the specific instance quoted he is wrong, inasmuch as he failed to take full advantage of the present postal provisions, for stingy and inadequate as they are, they would have covered his case.

According to the present provisions of our postal service, merchandise not exceeding five pounds in weight may be sent from point to point in Canada at a cost of one cent an ounce; whereas if the package is sent from a point in Canada to a point in the United States it must not weigh over four pounds, six ounces. There are, of course, provisions limiting the size of the package which may be forwarded as well as other provisions regarding the classes of goods which may be forwarded as fourth class matter. These provisions are not such, however, as would interfere with the service, but are on the whole in the interest of the general public.

The point is, however, that the parcel post services in both Canada and the United States are lamentably inadequate, and the lack of proper facilities is a tax of no small magnitude upon the industries of the country as a whole. A Central American may send an eleven pound package to any point in the United States or Canada for twelve cents per pound. Here, in a country where we are presumed to do things better than do the Mexicans, we are limited to five pounds, and a rate much in excess of theirs. One may send an eleven pound package from Toronto or Montreal to China at the rate of sixteen cents for the first pound and twelve cents for each succeeding pound, but should one wish to send a package from Toronto to Oakville, the limit is placed at five pounds and the rate is sixteen cents per pound. One may send from any point in Canada to any point in Great Britain an eleven pound package by parcel post at the flat rate of twelve cents per pound and the same privilege is granted a Canadian who wishes to ship via parcel post to the Bahamas, to Barbadoes, to British Guiana, to the Leeward Islands, to Trinidad, to St. Lucia and many other places. But when it comes to doing business cheaply among ourselves, the Ottawa post office department have decreed differently. They probably argue, and with a good deal of truth, that by giving as good a service as Mexico enjoys we would be putting the express companies out of business. Express companies while they live, must necessarily live at the public expense.

Ever since I can remember there has been a half hearted agitation on foot in the United States to increase the parcel post service, putting it on a par with that of other countries, Central American, European and West Indian, but all efforts in this direction have failed signally owing chiefly to the political pull of one Tom Platt, who, it will be remembered, died the other day regretted by no one outside of his immediate family. As it happened,

Senator Platt's large income was mainly derived from an express company of which he was the chief stockholder, and as Tom Platt's money did wonders in keeping the political pot boiling, there existed a direct reason why legislation for a cheaper and better postal service could not make way.

It is a singular coincidence that Canada does not appear able to make any better headway on this question than the United States. Did it ever occur to the reader to inquire who our Tom Platts are?

QUESTIONS of political etiquette are to the fore in the West. General elections are pending in Manitoba and certain by-elections of crucial import are about to be held in Alberta. Sir Wilfred Laurier's tour of the West—the first of a political character that he has made since his elevation to a controlling place in Canada's destinies—comes coincidentally with the Manitoba campaign, and the partisans of the Roblin administration dis-

Saskatchewan. If etiquette counted in politics, he, having ruled wisely with a Council made up of representatives of both parties, would have been called upon to form a Government as appointive Premier of Saskatchewan. The Laurier administration, however, through its constitutional machinery, selected for this honor Hon. Walter Scott, one of its partisans and the Federal member for Regina as Premier under conditions which made his victory assured. Mr. Haultain having rendered both Alberta and Saskatchewan ripe for autonomy, found himself out in the cold. No consideration for political etiquette figured in the cold blooded manner in which he was eliminated as a governing force. Nor are such considerations likely to prevent him from speaking when and where the spirit moves him to do so.

DISCUSSIONS on the career of the late Sir George Newnes have assumed a somewhat supercilious tinge. He, it will be remembered, was the founder of that

Harmsworth and Pearson are entirely free from the libelous, inflammatory and degradingly ugly features of the Hearst publications. They appeal to the homely folk who have not time or application to deal with great problems. For the reader of the serious journalism there was never so much excellent matter offered as is to be found in the great dailies of London and in the ever increasing number of high grade weeklies and reviews. Popular journalism has done good by promoting a habit of reading among people who never read before. A certain percentage of these tire in time of froth and seek more substantial food, and the publications which are more solemn, even when they are not in reality more able, are in the long run the gainers.

IN large type the Cobalt Citizen prints the following utterance by Milton Carr, once a member of the Legislature for the district of Parry Sound and now a prominent citizen of Cobalt: "It is the vilest outrage on the North Country that has been committed. A chain gang in Canada. Hon. Dr. Reaume would not dare to order these men to work on the roads of Old Ontario. The People wouldn't stand for it. Chain-gangs may be all right in Russia, but we don't want them in Canada—No Sir." All this because certain prisoners in jail at North Bay have been sent to the village of Matheson, which is on the northern stretch of the Temiskaming railroad, to make themselves useful in road making. The editor of the Cobalt Citizen was aware, though Mr. Carr was not, that the people of old Ontario do stand for it, right in this city of Toronto, and he, too, has his little spasm of horror. "Any one who has stood on the bridge at Riverdale Park and watched the human cattle from the city prison striving in the flats with pick and barrow will appreciate the indignation which Mr. Carr gives voice. The man is coarse souled indeed who is not shocked at this exhibition of degradation. . . . A forced sweat is a curse to the human identity," says the editor. One had never suspected either the Cobalt Citizen or Milton Carr of being sentimentalists, but apparently they are touched by the contagion of the popular view that the criminal is better worth considering than the honest industrious man who supports his family by arduous toil. "A forced sweat is a curse to human identity"—is it? Well, there are thousands of workmen in the city of Toronto who have been enduring forced sweat of late that they might bring home the pay envelope at the end of the week. Thousands of mothers have been toiling in the heat until ready to drop with bodily and nervous fatigue. Do they do it because they like it? Is their labor not forced? Of course it is. Did the man fail to toil and bring home the pay envelope there would be starvation at home, and did the women idle, what would become of the babies? Is it more degrading to see a lot of scape-graces forced to earn their bread honestly, even if under direct compulsion, than to see a lot of decent men slaving at the manual toil which is, after all, the basis of our civilization? Is the prisoner worthy of an easier life than the decent citizen? By all means get all the useful toil, consistent with humanity, that may be had, out of the criminal or the misdemeanant. Old Ontario will stand for it and no mistake. The mass of the community has no desire that the criminal should be treated with other than mercy, but neither does it wish that he should receive more consideration than the decent men of whom we see hundreds every day, who toil early and late for wife and bairn.

A COUPLE of weeks ago on this page I took occasion to mention the trial of Kohler, the "golden rule" chief of police of Cleveland, who was accused by his enemies of many crimes and who was tried before the Civil Service Commission. The chief has achieved a victory over his enemies, for the court has pronounced him guiltless. The decision automatically reinstates Kohler to the position from which he was suspended. There were no less than twenty-three charges of drunkenness, immorality and misconduct against him. These charges were, however, laid by people of questionable reputation, most of whom Cleveland would be better off without, while on the other hand those who testified in Kohler's favor were among the best citizens of the Ohio city.

In many respects the persecution of Kohler by a lot of dive keepers and others of no better standing in the community, reminds one of the trials through which Judge Ben Lindsay, of Denver, passed before achieving ultimate victory. When prosecuted to the limit the worst elements we have in society are more than likely to rise in a body and test their strength with the forces representing good government. The victory, however, ultimately lies with the better element, for while our people are as a whole careless of their civic administrations, when these governments become abnormally rotten the reform movement, powerful as an incoming tide, will take command and set matters straight.

ONE of the absurd abuses of the law of libel has recently been brought prominently to the fore in Montreal, where a milkman, Quenneville by name, sued the Montreal Star for damages to the tune of \$1,999.99. This man Quenneville kept what was probably the dirtiest cow stable in the British Empire. It was located in the centre of a manufacturing district, and the stench from the cowyard and stables was such that factories in the neighborhood were obliged to keep their windows closed during the heated term.

Complaint was made to the Montreal Star of the abuses by residents of the district, and men from the editorial staff were sent to investigate, the result being that a series of articles were published showing how Quenneville's dirty stables and dirty cows were endangering public health. Through the medium of the public press the attention of the authorities was directed toward the existing conditions, with the result that Quenneville was brought before the court and fined for maintaining a public nuisance.

The reports of experts, such as the health inspector, as well as the testimony of numerous physicians all went to show that the charges made by The Star were correct in every particular, and that the selling of milk from cows kept in such insanitary stables was a menace to the public health. In the face of this, Quenneville sued The Star for damages, the case being tried before Mr. Justice Guerin. Mr. Justice Guerin very properly upheld The Star's contentions that the articles had been published in the public



THE MOTOR LEAGUE'S CHILDREN'S OUTING

Among the little guests of Scarborough Beach who were entertained with free shows and the run of the Park were eight hundred children who were given an outing by the Toronto members of the Ontario Motor League. In the delay-gathering contingent shown above are President Wm. Stone and Vice-President A. C. Chatterton.

cern a dark conspiracy therein. It is quite probable that Sir Wilfred has no ulterior motive. He is getting to be an old man, and it was high time that he should make a journey to the West if he again desired to witness the growth of that fertile land. The last trip he made across the prairies was as one of the party of the present King in the Royal tour of 1901 when he was of necessity a subordinate figure. Since then the American exodus to the Canadian wheatfields has taken place, and he will see a land in which towns, newspapers and statesmen have sprung as it were like mushrooms in a single night. If he should perchance harvest a few votes in this land of harvests he will not complain, but his visit can hardly be regarded as an unfair use of his prestige. On the other hand the Liberals have discovered a breach of etiquette in another statesman, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, formerly Premier of the Northwest Territories, and now leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Saskatchewan. He has been invited to speak in a by-election in the Province of Alberta on behalf of the Conservative candidate, and according to reports has not declined the invitation. Alberta Liberals see in this fact political bad manners of a reprehensible character. But Mr. Haultain's relations towards Alberta are somewhat analogous to those of a stepfather or a brother-in-law. For years he ruled in an impartial way the territory now known as Alberta, before it and its sister province of Saskatchewan attained complete autonomy. When that stage of progress had been reached he decided to continue his political career in

immensely popular publication *Tit-Bits*, the initial numbers of which he clipped or wrote himself. It was the foundation of his fortunes and he continued to reach out in previously unexploited channels of journalism. Two graduates from his office, Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe) and C. Alfred Pearson, following his example, extended the business of supplying periodical reading matter for the consumption of the masses and have become the most powerful publishers in England. For this reason it is assumed that the influence of the late Sir George Newnes has been deleterious and has tended to the exploitation of meretricious qualities in theme and execution. Criticism of this kind is based on a false theory of the aristocracy of letters. There never was a time in the history of England when so many high class publications existed and were apparently in a flourishing condition. All that has happened is that, as a result of the campaign of Newnes and his pupils, the number of readers has multiplied in an almost incredible degree. The class of people who rejoice in the more popular publications of the modern English publishers could never have been induced at any time to read the Times. There is an old adage about leading a horse to water and the difficulty of making him drink. In the old days, before the penny paper of to-day existed, the majority of the people did without newspapers. Though the methods of the Daily Mail or the Daily Express may not appeal to the refined and discriminating reader it does not follow that they exercise a bad influence. The publications of

interest. His Honor further stated that while it was painful to see an individual suffer, abuses such as Quenneville was guilty of must be eradicated and the public health promoted.

This is all very well so far as it goes. But what right has this man Quenneville, who had already been brought before a court of justice and fined for this self same abuse, to sue a journal and put its proprietors to the expense of defending themselves? It was evident even before the case came into court that Quenneville was guilty of every charge that had been made by the newspaper in question, the finding of the court in the original case against Quenneville clearly indicated this, but still The Star was obliged to expend a considerable sum, probably a couple of thousand dollars, in maintaining its rights before the court.

As the Quebec libel law works out there is no provision whereby The Star could be guaranteed against loss in its suits with Quenneville. The latter took a chance, knowing full well that if he lost, as ultimately he did, he would in any event have put The Star to considerable expense.

The Quenneville case reminds one of a curious incident which occurred years ago in Montreal. The Montreal Witness once upon a time referred to an orgy in a drinking place at which, among others, Mr. Chapleau, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and his partner, Mr. Mousseau, were spoken of as being present, and deprecating the conditions of a country where its rulers spent their evenings thus. It so happened that Mr. Mousseau was not present at the orgy in question, and it was therefore plain that The Witness had no defence. The lawyer for The Witness challenged at random one of the jurors, who were very largely farm hands and villagers, asking this particular juror if he had been tampered with, with regard to this case. The juror admitted that he had been spoken to by the local member and told not to go against Mr. Mousseau for "he is a very good man." This enquiry was not prosecuted further, and the exposure of one was assumed for the rest, correctly, as it seemed at the close. After three days of cross-examination, and four eloquent and presumably illuminating addresses the jury retired. When the jury returned to the box they gave a verdict of not guilty. Judge Ramsay, who was on the bench, and who had charged them in the strongest possible terms against the accused, was astonished and asked them again, when the foreman of the jury repeated with renewed vigor, "Not guilty, he is a very good man." The court interpreter explained with a smile that the jury was under the impression that they were trying Mr. Mousseau, whereupon the judge explained that it was not Mr. Mousseau that they were trying but "the other gentlemen." The jury, supposing that the judge referred to those that actually had taken part in the evening's enjoyment, said: "The others, oh! they are guilty." The verdict was taken by the judge and a nominal fine imposed. This was the only libel case ever lost by The Witness so far as I am aware.

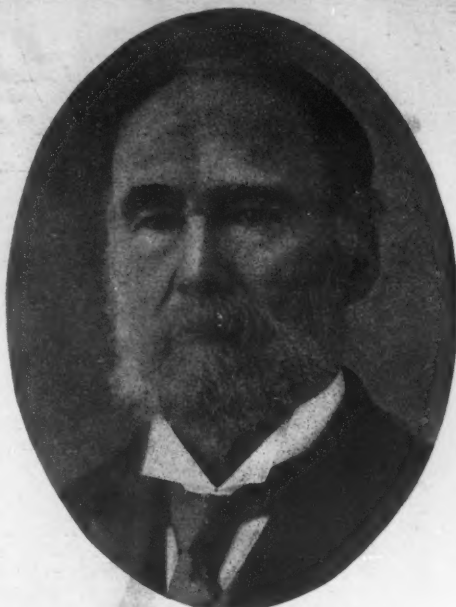
THOUGH no advocate of pugilism, and being possessed of a theory that in a real and necessary conflict, rough and tumble methods would serve best, one cannot help thinking that those who are horrified over the coming contest between Mr. Jeffries, representing white civilization, and Mr. Johnson, who as a black man intends to prove that he is a man and a brother, are somewhat hectic in their appeals. One has recollections of seeing lacrosse matches in which frenzied cries of "Beat him up, Mike" were heard on all sides, and football matches in which every player found it necessary to armor himself almost like a knight of the age of chivalry to avoid death or at least mutilation. Nor is the condition of the blown runner who wins third or fourth place in a Marathon race to be envied in comparison with that of the beaten man in a prize fight. Yet one has not heard of potentates and powers interfering to prevent such exhibitions, nor of prayer in the churches to prevent them, urging our governors to such a course. There is nothing eleemosynary about a prize fight, but it certainly possesses checks on brutality which make it less demoralizing than many other forms of "sport" under the prevailing motto "Win at any cost."

IN the face of Colonel Roosevelt's recent eulogy of the benefits of United States rule in the Philippines, comes an article in *Missions*, a Baptist publication, stating that the rule of the white man in these far isles of the Pacific is not regarded by the natives as the boon it was at one time supposed to be. The Filipinos are learning to hate the American as much as they ever did the Spaniards, and for the same reason, a contemptuous arrogance on the part of the white. The Filipino is once more growing restless, rebellious and bitter, says the writer, and the movement for political separation from the United States is reviving with greater strength than before. As the New York Post remarks, a Baptist Mission publication requires some courage in admitting such an article to its columns since, as it says, "it was a Baptist doctor of divinity who was darkening moral counsel twelve years ago with the claim that every ball fired from American cannon against Spain was carrying with it the gospel of Jesus Christ." It thinks also that the author of the article, Rev. Charles W. Briggs, assumes too much in thinking that the motives which actuated the United States in retaining the Philippines were unselfish. The truth of the matter is that white and colored races will never fuse, and if Colonel Roosevelt took the trouble to investigate he would trace the same sentiment in the American-governed Filipinos as he did in the British-ruled Egyptians. The cause of it all is the awakening of all the Asiatic races following the Japanese-Russian war, which banished the prevailing belief that the white man was necessarily supreme in this world. Now let Col. Roosevelt go ahead and advise his own Government to rule or get out of the Philippines.

A PROMINENT United States physician, Dr. Woods Hutchison, writing of the centenarian, is authority for the statement that the claims made of having reached the century mark or exceeded that period of life are largely erroneous. In his investigations, which have been extensive, Dr. Hutchison has been only able to trace three absolutely authentic cases where people have lived over five-score years. He very truly contends that the great majority of these great age claims arise among people who are ignorant and who have actually no means of knowing just how old they are.

One alleged centenarian remembers in his youth soldiers going off to war. In later years he imagines that this must have been the war of 1812, thus putting him well into the second century of living, whereas as a matter of fact the incident he recalls so dimly was an Indian uprising which took place in 1837; and this old man has thus, without knowing it, cheated the calendar by a quarter century.

The Negro centenarian in the Southern States is common. Every place of any size has its mammy who has lived, so it is said, to at least a hundred years. As a matter of fact, however, the Negro is a member of a short-lived race, particularly in his adopted country, where he



SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS.

The former Premier of Ontario was the recipient of Knighthood in the King's birthday honors. He was born in Middlesex County in 1841; was member for West Middlesex in the House of Commons from 1872 to 1883; member for the same riding in the Legislature of Ontario from 1883 to 1905; Minister of Education for Ontario from 1883 to 1899 and Premier from 1899 to 1905, when his Government was defeated by Sir James Whitney. Two or three years ago he was elevated to the Senate of Canada and has practically retired from politics. His Knighthood was, it is believed, earned by his services to the cause of Imperialism.

succumbs to tuberculosis much more readily than does the white man. It is therefore a question of great doubt if any Negro ever attained the age of one hundred years on the North American Continent.

However, we all have hopes; and if physicians and scientists have their way the present and the coming generations will live much longer on an average, than have the people of the past ages.

Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, declares that human life in America could be lengthened a third, or more than fifteen years, by the universal adoption of hygienic reforms already known. It was in an address before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents that he made this statement, and urged the advisability of insurance companies taking an active part in the crusade against tuberculosis and other preventable diseases. He contended that any money spent in educating the people along the lines of modern hygiene would be returned many times over to the policyholders, to say nothing of the economic gains to the community at large. His address was delivered to practical insurance men, company presidents, medical directors and actuaries, and included in the audience were physicians and others who are prominent in the anti-tuberculosis movement. To all these he declared with conviction: "Should life insurance companies seriously take up the work of lengthening human life, they would make, I believe, the greatest step forward ever taken in the prolongation of human life."

Taking the life tables for different periods in England, France, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Massachusetts, it is found that human life lengthened during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at the rate of about four years a century; that during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century it lengthened at the rate of nine years a century; and that at the present time it is lengthening in Europe generally at the rate of seventeen years a century; while in Prussia, which is perhaps the home of preventive medicine, it is lengthening at the rate of twenty-seven years per century. For America, Dr. Fisher could only give statistics for Massachusetts, which show that life is lengthening by about fourteen years per century, or only about half of the Prussian rate.

"A fall of the death rate," says Dr. Fisher, "always promptly follows sanitation. Colonel Gorgas cut the death rate in Havana in two, bringing it down to between 20 and 24. The New York death rate responded at once to Colonel Waring's clean streets, and that of Rochester to Dr. Goler's milk crusade. And now it is announced that the death rate of New York is 16.5, the lowest on record, a result in all human probability, due to the hygienic work of Dr. Darlington, the efficient health officer, Mr. Nathan Straus, the milk reformer, and the public aviation for health prosecuted by the New York newspapers allied with the health work of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, the Tuberculosis Association, and the committees and other organizations. These and other facts and the mass of detailed figures which they represent show conclusively that human life is long or short precisely according to the hygienic conditions under which it is lived; that human life can be prolonged as these hygienic conditions are improved, and that there is still enormous room for improvement."

Dr. Fisher says that his assertion that life in America could be lengthened by the adoption of hygienic reforms, already known and entirely practical, be lengthened by over a third, or by more than fifteen years, is made very conservatively. The statistics and estimates on which it is based have been taken from published sources, as well as those contributed by some forty American authorities—medical, actuarial, and hygienic. In the table prepared by Dr. Fisher, it is shown that seventy-five per cent. of tuberculosis; forty-five per cent. of pneumonia; eighty-five per cent. of typhoid; and seventy per cent. of diphtheria are preventable. On the basis of these ratios of preventability, or rather postponability of death, has been computed the possible extension of the average human life by saving lives now lost by preventable diseases.

IN the United States Congress at the present time a problem has arisen which illustrates the difference between the British and the American parliamentary systems. There is a call for a non-partisan Speaker to succeed Hon. Joseph Cannon, but how to secure one is the question. Every Congressman is elected by either one party or the other, and no matter who was chosen he would represent his own coterie of friends. The trouble with Mr. Cannon really arose from the fact that in the United States House of Representatives the Speaker is both presiding officer and leader of the House—that is to say, he performs the functions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Maclellan in the Canadian House of Commons as though both were rolled into one. He initiates the business of the day through his power of "recognition," and then as presiding officer conducts the discussion along lines favorable to the views of the coterie he represents. It is to be feared that the quest of Congress for an impartial and non-partisan Speaker will be in vain. The remedy will only be found when the leadership of the House is allotted to some Congressman representing the

majority in Congress and the Speaker's duties are confined to the keeping of order and the interpretation of the rules of the House.

A LOCAL ecclesiastical publication which delights to darken counsel by representing this journal as an enemy of religion, is at its old tricks again. A recent editorial, in which it was pointed out that despite a decline of dogma, religion in its true elements—conduct and the service of humanity—was never so strong as it is today, is held up to scorn. The writer asserts that this modern religion is similar to that "enunciated by some gentlemen who kept humanity sitting up at nights to keep their hands out of its pockets." The meaning of this allusion one cannot fathom. It is as abstruse as some of those dogmas which the theologian explains as "mysteries." But without intending to do so, this ecclesiastic has stated one's position when he enquires what is the use of theological colleges when editors write on ecclesiastical topics? What, indeed, is the use of so much theology? Is a man better fitted for the cure of souls, for the consolation of the sick and sorrowing, for uttering the whisper of hope as the eyes of the dying man grow dim in the inevitable dissolution, because the brain is crammed with obsolete theological doctrines?

The Colonel

Extend and Improve the Package Post.

Winnipeg, 22nd June, 1910.

Editor, Saturday Night:

Dear Sir,—I see that you are having all kinds of fun, exposing fakirs and thieves. Why not tackle a big gang of villains, i.e., the express companies, who should be put out of business p.d.q.? They should be absorbed by the Post Office Department without ceremony.

I have, like many thousands of others, been robbed more than once, and the game is going on.

A case in point: I bought some small articles this Spring from a departmental store, for which I paid (\$1) one dollar, weight 2½ pounds, sent by express C.O.D. I had to pay express charges, 60c., pretty near like buying the goods a second time from the express company.

It might be a big job, to undertake to wipe out the express companies, but it would be worth while.

Yours truly, J. D. B.

Much of the "scientific" matter written about the comet is evolved from the same material of which comets' tails are composed.—Rochester Post Express.

A thing that is explained ceases to concern us.—Nietzsche.

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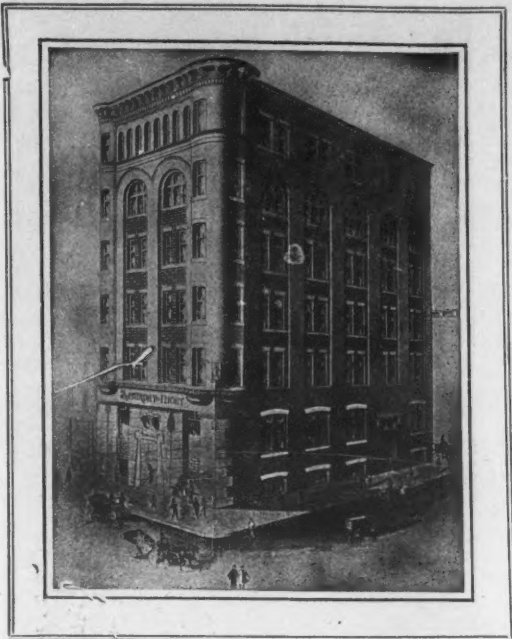
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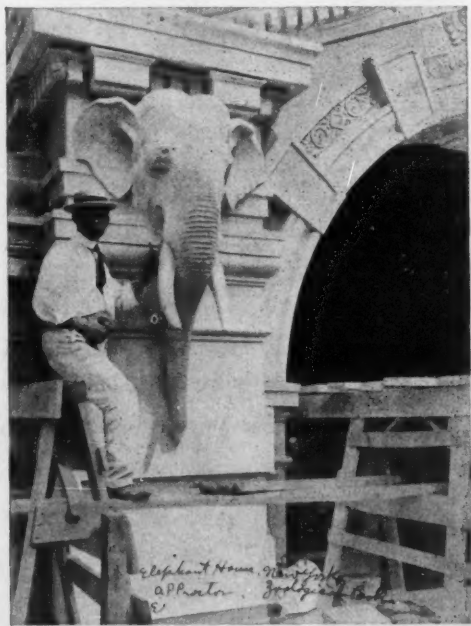
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Vol. 23. TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 2, 1910. No. 38

! DOUBTS ABOUT PEOPLE ?!

Canadian Sculptor's Work.

A FEW months ago at the annual exhibition of the Canadian Art Club in Toronto and Montreal were seen two working models of tigers by Mr. A. Phimister Proctor, the noted sculptor, who although a resident of New York, is a Canadian by birth and sentiment. He was born at Bosanquet in Lambton County, and his lively sentiment as a Canadian is shown by his interest in the club in question. According to the New York Herald, Mr. Proctor has completed six bronze tigers. Two of these will go to Princeton University, of which the tiger is the symbol, and the other four to the city of Washington. The work has just been finished at Mr. Proctor's atelier, 97 Sixth avenue, New York, and the casting by the Gorham Company is about to commence. The Prince-



A. Phimister Proctor, the noted Canadian sculptor.

ton tigers are nine feet long in the couchant attitude, and this does not include their tails, which are drawn up along side of them. They are a gift to the University by the class of 1879, and are to be placed on either side of the entrance to old Nassau Hall. In the bronze they will weigh fifteen hundred pounds each. The other four tigers will be life-size, and will be used by the Federal Government at Washington for decorative purposes in the White House grounds. Mr. Proctor has been a sculptor of animals of all kinds for many years. The bronze panther which Col. Roosevelt's tennis cabinet presented to him just prior to his departure for Africa was his work, and a picture shows him at work on a head for the elephant house in the New York Zoological Gardens. It is to be hoped that some day some of his remarkable work will adorn his native land.

"Spiritual Comforts" Provided.

AN incident occurred at Farnum camp, where the artillery and cavalry of the Province of Quebec receive their annual training, which illustrates the danger of speaking in metaphors. It is laid down in the regulations of the Militia Department of Canada that during the training manoeuvres the artillery must not fire unless there is a medical officer present with the necessary stores to

dress wounds in case of accident. The officer in command of the artillery is held responsible for the carrying out of this regulation, and this year, as usual, a surgeon with an ambulance and stores was detailed to attend the batteries during practice. One very hot afternoon two colonels who were directing the firing became overcome with thirst, and riding over to the medical officer, asked him what he had in his ambulance, thinking that he would appreciate the significance of the enquiry:

"Bandages, dressings, some instruments and two stretchers," replied the medical officer.
"Any 'spiritual comforts'?" asked one of the colonels.
"No. I did not know they were required," said the medical officer.

"Well, that's something you should never forget," said the thirsty officers, covering their disappointment philosophically.

"I promise that the matter will be attended to to-morrow," said the surgeon, and the others rode away.

Next day the two colonels, as the day progressed, began to suffer again from heat and thirst and rode over to the ambulance.

"Well, have you brought those 'spiritual comforts' to-day?" they asked with pleasant anticipations.

"Yes, indeed, I have attended to that," replied the medical officer, and forthwith introduced the chaplain of the 26th Canadian Horse.

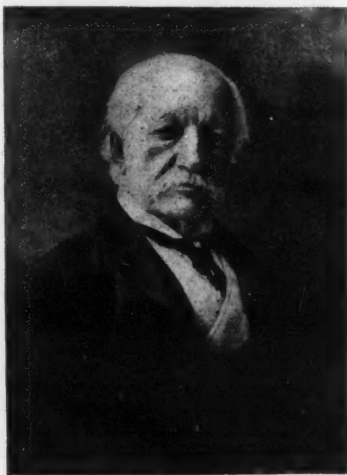
—Women's Section.

Sir James Grant's Elixir.

ACCORDING to the New York Times, Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, the well-known Canadian physician, believes that he has discovered, not exactly the elixir of life, but at any rate a means of greatly prolonging youth, and apparently of bringing youth back to some extent.

Sir James is himself the best advertisement of his method, for he possesses amazing vitality for his age, now nearly 77 years. He is visiting London, and he looks like a man in his fifties. His secretary, a young man, says it is difficult to keep up with the work his employer does.

Two years ago Sir James created a sensation at a meeting of the British Association by a paper on the extraordinary rejuvenating powers of electricity. He has



Sir James Grant.

since then treated himself by his own method, with results that he describes as wonderful, and he has also had much success with a number of eminent patients on the other side of the Atlantic. His treatment consists of electrical applications by means of a special battery and systematized massage.

A writer in The Pall Mall Gazette says he walked with Sir James a distance of half a mile, and could not help commenting on his vigor and energy. He asked Sir James if he wore spectacles, and Sir James replied: "Yes, I do wear spectacles. I have worn them for forty years—until such time as I began to treat myself with electricity and massage; to-day I do almost the whole of my reading and writing without using any spectacles at all. My hearing is as good as ever, and I feel that I have the energy of a man of 40."

"I notice that your city is full of taxicabs, but so far as I am concerned I never ride where I can walk, and, indeed, if I were challenged I would undertake to run a mile any day. I can hardly believe that I will be 77 in August next; certainly, I feel not more than 45, and for this happy state of affairs I thank my electrical treatment."

Sir James does not believe either in alcohol or tobacco.

Fighting Sam in Command.

COLONEL SAM HUGHES has of late years practically become a professional soldier, though nominally but a colonel of the 45th Provisional Battalion of Militia. This year he is commandant of Barriefield camp, where the raw troops of Central Ontario have been receiving their annual licking into condition. Under appointment from the Minister of Militia, he has been attached to the staff of Major-General Sir John French during his recent visit to Canada, and at the Quebec tercentenary two years ago he was similarly attached to the Canadian general staff which was associated with the present King, Lord Roberts and Sir Reginald Pole Carew in the great military review. His military fame has arisen chiefly since the South African war of ten years ago, when, despite a sensational controversy with Major-General Hutton which defied all British military conventions, he did very useful work for Lord Kitchener in the latter's cleaning up operations which were in some degree performed by irregular forces. A native of Durham county, he has been a military officer since 1873, when he was gazetted a lieutenant of the 45th Provisional Battalion. Of this regiment he became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1897. He has been many other things. Like his brother, James L. Hughes, he started out as a pedagogue, and many are unaware that for ten years from 1877 to 1887 he was teacher of English Literature at Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, then the only High School in the city of Toronto. Many a Toronto boy now in his late thirties or early forties recalls with pleasure and amusement the breezy mode that "Sam," as they all called him, conveyed instruction in the beauties of our British speech. In 1887 he branched into journalism as editor of the Lindsay Warder, but he has made this calling subordinate to a political career, and some years ago abandoned newspaper work altogether. In Victoria many a scheme has been framed up to defeat Sam Hughes, but the counting of the ballots has always left him at the top of the heap. Besides being a soldier, journalist, and politician, he has a great athletic record. Middle-aged lovers of the national game of lacrosse often sigh for the good old days when the Hughes brothers, Jim and Sam, and big Ross Mackenzie used to show them a game that had some "innards" to it. In 1872 Colonel Hughes won



Colonel William Smith Durie. This photograph was taken while Colonel Durie was D.A.G., Military District No. 2. He was appointed D.A.G. in 1886 and retired in 1880.

First Lieut.-Colonel of the Queen's Own.

THE late Lieut.-Col. William Smith Durie, D.A.G., first Colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles, was the son of William Durie, K.H., Inspector General of Hospitals, Woolwich. Col. Durie was born at Gibraltar, and received his military training at Sandhurst, taking out a commission in the 94th Regiment of Foot stationed at that time in Ireland.

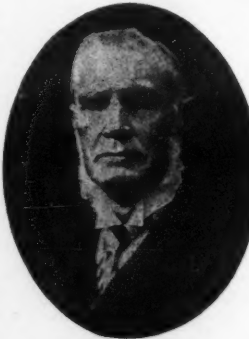
Coming to Canada in 1838, he was appointed adjutant, with the rank of captain in the militia, and during the next fifteen years he took an active part in the organization of the volunteer force of Canada. He raised the Barrie Rifles, retaining the command of the regiment until called upon to form the Queen's Own Rifles, of which he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel in April, 1860. It was not until 1863 that he received "Her Majesty's gracious permission that the 2nd Battalion of Volunteer Militia Rifles shall be designated the 'Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto.'"

In the autumn of 1864, Col. Durie was appointed to the 2nd Administrative Battalion for service on the Niagara frontier, receiving from Major-General Napier a

the one mile amateur championship of America with the sculls, but he never followed up his career as an oarsman. Altogether, "Fighting Sam" is a man after Roosevelt's own heart.

South Africa's First Peer.

THE first peer to be created since the declaration of the federation of South Africa is Sir John Henry de Villiers, who now becomes Baron de Villiers. He, as Chief Justice of Cape Colony, had the historic task of administering the oath of office of Viscount Gladstone, the first Governor-General of South Africa. Previously he held the post of Attorney-General of Cape Colony for thirty-seven years with satisfaction to Boer and Briton alike. It was largely due to his efforts, as well as to those of General Louis Botha, that South African federation was achieved. He is of Huguenot-Boer descent, and was born at the Cape in 1842. At the age of twenty-three he was called to the bar, and he became Attorney-General of the Colony in 1874. He held the post continuously until his recent elevation to the bench as Chief Justice of the new Federation. He has twice visited Canada. In 1894 he took part in the first Intercolonial Conference, which was held in Toronto, as representative of Cape Colony. In 1908 he was present at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration as representative of South Africa.



Baron de Villiers.

Franz Hals, Then and Now.

MAKING as his text the recent sale of a painting by the Flemish master, Franz Hals, for an enormous sum, a writer in The Philadelphia Ledger speaks in these words of the caprice of fame and fortune as it affects great painters:

"When Franz Hals, the patrician painter of Haarlem, died at a great age in an almshouse in his native town, he had long been out of fashion. He had enjoyed success during his active period, and the wonderful portrait groups of respectable burghers and members of various civic societies that are now the chief glory of Haarlem show that he did not lack public recognition. He was, indeed, the comrade of these prosperous men. But the general estimation placed him below many inferior painters, and in the course of the following centuries he was almost forgotten. It is really only within our own time that his actual mastery has been recognized."

"His name stands now, with that of Rembrandt, at the head of the great list of Dutch painters, and his works command as high prices from collectors as those of Rembrandt, of Velasquez, or of Titian. Indeed, the half-million dollars said to have been paid by a New York banker for his picture of himself and his family is believed to be the highest price ever given for a single painting. It is a sum beyond the dreams not only of Hals himself, but of all the comfortable gentlemen in black clothes and white ruffs and blue ribbons who were his patrons. As prices go nowadays this is not unreasonable. If Franz Hals did not attain the highest summit his place is surely with the highest, and it was he who, as Bode well said, raised Dutch portrait-painting from the simple rendering of the likeness of an individual into the region of great art. While his portraits are individual, they are transfused with his own individuality, with the strength, the style, the vitality. They are the most imposing records that we have of the assertive character of the men who made the great history of the Netherlands."



Colonel Durie as commanding officer of the Queen's Own. The photograph was taken at Niagara many years ago. It will be noted that the uniform is trimmed with black lamb, and the hat was peculiar to an early period in the history of the Q.O.R.

most complimentary expression of his satisfaction at the high state of efficiency of the battalion. He also acted as adjutant to General Napier during the Fenian trouble.

In 1865 he was appointed D.A.G. at Toronto. While on a visit to England in 1873, through the courtesy of Lord Dufferin, he was placed on the staff of the Duke of Cambridge at the autumn manoeuvres at Salisbury Plain. His death occurred in Toronto, June, 1885.

The semi-centennial celebration of the Q.O.R. and the present strength and standing of the regiment are a fitting tribute to the work of the first commanding officer, who, notwithstanding great obstacles, promoted with unremitting energy the military interest of his day.

C. C. James on Tennyson.

M R. C. C. JAMES, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who is credited with having added millions to the agricultural wealth of this province by wheedling farmers into the gradual adoption of progressive and enlightened measures in agriculture is also well known as a bibliophile. He has perhaps the finest collection of Canadian volumes of verse extant and his collection of Tennysonianism is also most complete. Mr. James has lately added to the volume of literature relating to the great Laureate a little publication of his own in pamphlet form containing two papers, "A Tennyson Pilgrimage," and "Tennyson, the Imperialist." The first named paper was the result of a little journey of homage to the Poet's English haunts, that Mr. James made in 1909, the centenary of Tennyson's birth. The second paper deals with a phase of the poet's career not generally familiar. Tennyson, Mr. James points out, was one of the earliest Imperialists of the type with which we are familiar to-day. Not the least interesting part of the little brochure are the extracts from Lady Tennyson's diary showing that as early as 1870 the laureate was an advocate of colonial conferences in England and declared "How strange England cannot see her true policy lies in a closer union with the colonies." His indignation over an editorial in The London Times, published in 1872, suggesting the probability of the separation of Canada from Great Britain, as a not undesirable contingency, was intense. He stopped the press to include a reference to it in the dedication of "Idyls of the King," which was addressed to Queen Victoria. The allusion ran:—

"And that true North, whereof we lately heard
A strain to shame us—'keep you to yourselves,
So loyal is too costly! friends, your love
Is but a burden; break the bonds and go!
Is this the tone of Empire— Here the faith
That made us rulers? This indeed her voice
And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont
Left mightiest of all nations under Heaven?
What shock has fooled her since that she should
speak
So feebly? Wealthier—wealthier—hour by hour!
The voice of Britain, or a sinking land,
Some third-rate isle half lost among the seas?
There rang her voice, when the full city peal'd
Thee and Thy Prince; The loyal to their crown
Are loyal to their own far sons, who love
Our Ocean Empire with her boundless homes."

"The Christian doctrine of fraternity is, at all events, for many of us, more comfortable than that of mutual crowding and the survival of the strongest. We cannot all be foremost in the race for competition; we cannot all thrust each other aside; we cannot all climb over each other's heads. But we can all do our duty in our place; and, if duty is the pledge of happiness, we can all in a measure be happy."—Goldwin Smith.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BUTLER. This distinguished British soldier, who recently passed away, saw service in Canada in the seventies. He was one of the first to predict the future greatness of the Canadian West. He married the famous military painter, Elizabeth Thompson.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Manuscripts will positively not be returned unless accompanied by full postage for that purpose.

WHAT IS THE NEWS?

A Newspaper Editor's Reply to Dr. Macphail, by E. Norman Smith, Editor of the Ottawa Free Press.

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, which by the way seems to grow more interesting every week, there was printed a copy of a communication sent to a contemporary stating that for forty years Goldwin Smith had been the great critic of Canada, that his criticism did us good, and that Dr. Macphail of McGill looks most like Goldwin Smith's successor.

Now, criticism to be effective must be founded on fact. Everybody who had any association with Dr. Smith knows that facts were an essential to him; that he never penned a criticism without having reasonably assured himself that the basis of that criticism was correct and that he himself thoroughly understood the question.

While I am prepared to admit that Dr. Macphail may measure up to Goldwin Smith's ideals, he seems to be a long way from them in the article by him which you printed under the heading "What is the News?" Dr. Macphail is a very learned man, but in that article he shows that his learning stops short of the inside of a newspaper office. A little learning is always "a dangerous thing," and in this case much injustice has been done to Canadian newspapers, big and little. That is the only reason for this reply to Dr. Macphail's article.

In the professor's opening argument, which provides the basis for his criticism, there are a sheaf of inaccuracies. He gets hopelessly mixed up in the use of the technical terms "boiler plate" and "patent insides," and, after sarcastically remarking that "if we cannot make our own boiler plate," makes the erroneous statement that these aids to the publication of small newspapers are mostly manufactured in the United States. The "boiler plate" service of news which has been sent out each morning by a Toronto firm, working in conjunction with a newspaper in that city, has for twenty years facilitated the publication of bright little dailies in a score of Ontario towns. These papers and a hundred good weeklies have been greatly assisted by the "boiler plate" service of general reading also prepared in Canada, not the United States. The "patent insides"—a news sheet printed on one side only—has enabled the publication of weeklies in towns of one, two and three thousand inhabitants. The blank side is printed locally, and contains local news and comment. All the "patent insides" are made in Canada. If it were not for these services many little journals that record the opinions and doings of the people in the smaller communities—surely a valuable record—would be wiped out of existence. The page matrices are the only "fillers" imported. They consist of moulds of feature pages in the big American papers and when used with discretion, as they are invariably, provide interesting and instructive reading. Their use is confined to the Canadian dailies sufficiently well equipped to make plates from these moulds.

Dr. Macphail goes further and attacks what he calls the "boiler plate cable news" supplied to the larger Canadian newspapers, and his remarks on this subject follow the lines of a lot of loose criticism to which the Canadian dailies have been subjected for years. The cost of getting news direct by cable, as everybody must realize, is enormous. Until very recent years the number of big Canadian dailies has been small and the revenues smaller still. Until late years only two or three of these big dailies have been able to make both ends meet, and they had to exercise every economy to do even that. If they had been compelled to get all their world's news direct from England, even if they had banded together for the purpose, either they would have had to go out of business or their readers would be paying five cents for their papers instead of one cent. The circulation of the newspapers among the masses would have been an impossibility. But in the United States there were many newspapers and much wealth among them. They had organized an Associated Press service for the collection of cable and domestic news. It was a very good service. The Canadian newspapers made arrangements to get it. Of course it is a service prepared for United States readers, and among the ten to fifteen thousand words sent through daily there are sentences that would not have been included if it had been prepared for Canadian newspapers. As a rule, these objectionable portions are cut out by the telegraph editors of Canadian papers, but occasionally, in the rush of the day's work, they slip past unmolested only to be pounced upon by some sensitive critic.

But the point is this, if the Canadian papers had been unable to avail themselves of the American Associated Press service, it would not have been possible for them to have supplied anything like the complete cable news that they have done for years. Dr. Macphail's article would seem to suggest that Canadian newspapers are content with this American service. That is not the case; they have realized, perhaps better than anyone else, its shortcomings. Individually, they have spent large sums of money on special cables. A few years ago a number of leading publishers decided that, while they could not yet afford to supplant it altogether, it was time the American service should be amplified by a Canadian service. The Canadian Associated Press was formed, and, under the tireless direction of Mr. John Ross Robertson of Toronto, it has done splendid work.

The Canadian publishers are not even yet content. As Canada develops there are more daily newspapers, and these newspapers have greater revenues. The biggest proportion of those increased revenues is being devoted to improving their news services. Ten days ago there was a remarkably representative gathering of Canadian newspaper publishers in Ottawa. They came from cities all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They appeared before the Railway Commission not to complain of having to pay more tolls telegraph tolls, but to ask that the schedule be so arranged as to place no obstacle in the way of an interchange of news between the east and the west of Canada and vice versa. Mr. J. H. Woods, of the Calgary Herald, in an eloquent and convincing address delivered at a private meeting, urged upon the publishers the importance of stemming the development of news channels from south to north by developing, instead, news channels from east to west and west to east. Every publisher at that meeting appreciated that importance, and Mr. J. Ross Robertson was put up on behalf of the eastern newspapers to present this view to the Railway Commission. And what was that importance? Was it that the publishers would save a few dollars in telegraph tolls? On the contrary, it meant an increase of expenditure. The importance of the east-west channel was the necessity of helping to build up one solid Canadian nation, of creating sympathy between the east and the west, of bringing the one in touch with the other, of encouraging national thinking. Another important movement arose out of this gathering which may bear valuable fruit. It aims at the further improvement of the cable services—not a cheaper service,

mark you, but a better and a costlier service. Canadian newspapermen will be sent to New York immediately to edit the American service received in that city before it is placed on the wires for Canada. They will also be able to select and forward to Canadian papers much cable news which, though received in New York, does not now come here.

Canadian newspaper publishers do not require to be spurred on by any criticism by Dr. Macphail. They appreciate just as well as he that there is room for improvement, but they know what he does not—the difficulties in the way. Men like Robertson, Atkinson, Willison, and Lyon of Toronto, Graham and Brierley of Montreal, P. D. Ross of Ottawa, Blackburn and Rossie of London, Daffoe, Macklin and Nicholls of Winnipeg, Kerr of Regina, Woods of Calgary, Nichol and Hill of Vancouver, McCready of St. John, Crandall of Halifax, Carroll of Quebec, and a host of other publishers and editors, in cities small and large, take just as keen an interest in the work of nation building as all the professors in all the colleges, and it is possible that their work is more practical than that of the learned lecturers.

"What is the News?" is the heading on Dr. Macphail's article. He answers his own question by giving us a sample of what he evidently regards as not news. Here is what he says:

Here is the American-made, "boiler-plate" account which was given in a Toronto newspaper of the spectacle: "The crowds buzzed with comment on the principals in the procession, identifying and commenting—frequently with a shocking lack of respect. The lions of the occasion were easily, Lord Kitchener and Theodore Roosevelt, with the Kaiser a close third. 'There's Teddy,' was the cry set up. The new King seemed worn and troubled. Only the solemnity of the occasion prevented volleys of cheers from greeting Mr. Roosevelt. He alone, as a civilian, raised his hat in passing the draped standard; all the others in the procession giving the military salute."

Just what he objects to in this paragraph of genuine cable news, not "boiler plate," I do not quite grasp. I saw that spectacle in London, and I say the statements of the correspondent, whoever he was, are quite true. Among the millions who watched the funeral procession there were hundreds who "showed shocking lack of respect." It did not strike me as surprising. When the news of King Edward's death was first promulgated there was genuine grief and mourning, and ten days later, when his body was moved to Westminster Hall, the crowd who watched showed that genuine grief and mourning. But a people cannot go on displaying grief. Tears must dry, time must heal. And for three days before, the people had seen the most astonishing preparations for this funeral pageant. They had seen commercialism rampant over grief; they had seen shopkeepers suspending business to take out their plate glass fronts and erect stands. They had seen seats bartered and sold for one, five, ten guineas apiece. The day before the funeral, parts of the route of the procession presented a circus-day appearance. The people went out to see a great sight, the atmosphere of mourning had largely disappeared, and I got the impression myself (and I am not an American) from the comments that I heard that the most interesting features of that sight to the great British public were Kitchener and Roberts, the men of great achievement; Roosevelt, the man who by sheer force of character, had become the idol of a nation and a friend of kings; and the Kaiser, the ruler who might some day, according to the scaremongers, engineer an invasion of England. The crowd could evince that interest without in any way detracting from showing disrespect either to their late Sovereign or to their new King. These being facts, why should not Canadian newspapers print them? And why should news services be condemned simply and only because they are American?

Dr. Macphail also seems to object to the publication of the short interview a Canadian correspondent had with Mr. Roosevelt, in which he said, "I swear by Canada." He calls it a "touch which would delight the heart of an American editor, who is concerned above all else in giving to his story what he calls 'human interest.'" Would Dr. Macphail eliminate the "human interest" altogether? There is probably not a man on earth who does not think he could run the newspaper he reads regularly better than the editor. But these critics forget that a newspaper is constructed for a multitude of people, with varying tastes and differing education. Dr. Macphail probably likes to read the London Times. Its solid editorials, its professional discussions, its news articles dealing with ponderous subjects, its elimination of the "human interest" story, and its absolute lack of even the color of sensation, appeal to him. But he forgets that a paper published on the lines of the London Times could not last a year in Canada. Mr. J. S. Willison, when he took over the editorship of the Toronto News, had the ambition, and the desire, and the ability to make it a paper like the Boston Evening Transcript or the New York Evening Press. There were to be no big headings, no illustrations, no sensations. Look at the Toronto News to-day. A pile of money was sunk in trying to carry out the ambition of Mr. Willison and Mr. Flavelle, but it failed, and the policy had to be changed. Why? Because the people of Toronto did not want that kind of a paper. And so Dr. Macphail might find if he ever tried to publish a daily newspaper along the lines he has suggested that there was no market for it. The successful newspaper publisher has essentially to study



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After a long stay in Europe, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World, has returned to America. In spite of the rumors to the contrary, the distinguished journalist seemed to be in good health and expressed himself to that effect to friends who were on hand to greet him.

the public. He may gradually lead them to an improved taste and an improved reading, but he cannot force them. Dr. Macphail, the university professor, may detest slang and abhor flippancy. Yet most newspaper editors know that very frequently it is the slangy or flippant editorial that drives home a truth, when the more correct and serious leader has utterly failed. No newspaper editor can live up in the clouds, he has got to "get down to brass tacks."

Dr. Macphail deplores the fact that so many American magazines are read in this country. He says these magazines make their way by sheer force of the advertising they contain. He does not seem to realize that advertising follows circulation, and that circulation is only obtained by giving the public what they want—by "delivering the goods." Canadians do not buy the American magazines because of the advertising they contain, but because they are interested in reading their informing articles on live topics, their entertaining and well-written short stories founded on life's problems or life's humor, and because they enjoy the beautifully-printed pictures. The reason the Canadian magazines have been inferior, is because they have not had the population to cater to or the advertising revenue to draw from. But there has been an immense improvement in Canadian periodical literature in recent years. Compare the SATURDAY NIGHT of to-day with the SATURDAY NIGHT of, say, five years ago. That improvement is bound to go on by leaps and bounds.

As Dr. Macphail began with inaccurate assertions, he concludes with the equally inaccurate suggestion that Canadian writers are "being discriminated against merely because they are Canadians," a suggestion that meets its own refutation in the long list of Canadians, Dr. Macphail among them, whose writings are frequently published, not only in Canada but in the United States and England.

The Destruction of Algonquin Park

TEN years or so ago, when a group of lumbermen who had already made fortunes out of the pine on the limits extending over the territory later set aside as Algonquin Park, dug up a series of old claims to the hardwood and proposed to denude this great tract, Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, then Premier of Ontario, told them in good set terms "to go to hell." That was the end of the matters for some years, but when the Ross Administration came into power it committed one of those foolish acts which mar the records of all Governments by practically giving the claimants carte blanche to destroy the original purpose of the park, which was to conserve the standing timber on the highest plateau in Ontario and thereby conserve the rain fall as well. A few years ago those interested in the tourist business took up the matter and in order to show the seriousness of the inroads made by the greedy timber magnates, organized a winter excursion to the park. The tacit understanding was then reached with the Cabinet ministers who attended the excursion that the denudation of the park should cease. SATURDAY NIGHT was under the impression that timber cutting had ceased and that the recent decision to weed out the beaver was part of the general policy looking toward timber conservation for the public benefit. According to a very well informed correspondent, this impression was incorrect. The lumber jack continues his work of destruction and the beaver is being destroyed because he interferes with private interests who are cutting timber on claims that have never been proven to be valid. Says this correspondent:

"The park or preserve is being absolutely depleted of its forest growth; everywhere one sees the brand of the lumber jack. Clear through from Joe Lake north to Eau Claire the spoliation is so systematically thorough that it really passes belief—even to one accustomed to the ruthless cutting to-day indulged in all through the northland."

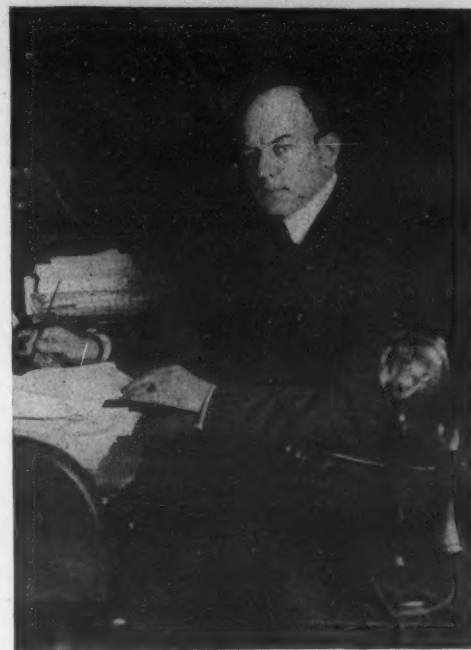
"The trapping out of beaver is so manifestly unjustified that it needs no further condemnation beyond that provided in the authorization. There are not very many of these Canadian animals in the entire district—their increase is very slight, if any; they have been trapped out in the past illegally. Even last year they were taken by trappers. As for the injury they are claimed by Superintendent Bartlett to do to 'valuable timber,' the statement is one that may rightly be placed in the highest realms of absurdity."

Speaking generally, this correspondent says:

"The Algonquin National Park should be a forest and game preserve in fact as well as in name. It is about time the public sat up and took notice of the actual situation. This splendid game land should be more widely advertised; it should be better known by the people of Ontario itself. An immense 2,000,000 acre lake land, it stretches away northward, through its confines flowing a thousand virgin streams that wind, like silver threads, around the Laurentian mountains far into the interior. Everywhere are northern lakelets, sparkling in the summer sunlight, all full of red and speckled trout. Daily the visitor may see deer as they come down to the shores or wade into the water to escape the torments of the flies."

"But everywhere, too, is found the brand of the lumber jack. When this district was originally set apart as a national preserve or park, leases were held covering portions of the territory, but presumably only granted the right to cut pine. Now, strange to relate, the lessees are cutting out every species of timber, including pine, cedar, birch, maple, beech and even poplar. The past winter has witnessed a ruthless spoliation of the preserve, even the camping locations along the lakes not escaping the ax. Bark camps are being built at the time of writing right on Cache Lake, in plain view of headquarters. Poplar is being felled for pulpwood. Where will the devastation end! Already the gaunt Laurentians shove their ragged rocks clear of all virgin growth. Does not the Honorable Frank Cochrane consider it time to take radical action and preserve for the people of Ontario this game land in its natural state? To what use can a 'park' of granite rock be put? Certainly not what was originally intended. This should be made a preserve in fact as well as in name, and prove an asset drawing many thousand dollars annually into the Provincial coffers, revenue obtainable from visiting tourists and anglers. What recommendations have been made to the Department by its Park Superintendent, Mr. Bartlett? He is fully aware of the seriousness of the situation; his rangers find daily evidences of it. A blind man only could pass them by."

"To cap the climax, we find the Department which the Honorable Frank Cochrane administers issuing orders to the park rangers to trap out 500 beaver. Mr. George Bartlett is reported to be responsible for this recommendation. We wonder why. What are the reasons advanced? Mr. Bartlett claims that the beaver have multiplied to 'such an alarming extent' within the borders of the preserve that they are proving a serious menace to valuable timber. Does that not sound splendid in view of the



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RICHARD PARR, WHO RECEIVED A \$100,000 REWARD FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

As Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, Mr. Richard Parr receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum. The Government has granted him \$100,000 in return for his services in connection with the uncovering of the sugar frauds. He will, in all probability, receive further proofs of the estimation with which the Government regards his work.

work being done by the lumber jack and permitted by the Department.

"The beaver have increased in parts of the territory, but very little, owing to repeated illegal trapping out of them in past years. The writer ventures to state that in the entire section there are not at present 5,000 of these interesting little animals—perhaps half that number would be nearer the mark. The fur-bearing animals of the whole preserve have been reduced until to-day it is a difficult matter to see any. The rangers were trapping beaver, by order of the Department, as late as the middle of May. Every female so taken was liable to be carrying her young, and the trap distinguishes not between the sexes. Is not that a fine sense of game protection, and does not Mr. Bartlett deserve high credit for permitting it?"

"Let us consider the matter from the viewpoint of their destroying valuable timber. The writer has just covered all the waterways north to Catfish Lake. Nowhere were evidences of their work unduly plentiful. Two trees having a diameter of 5 inches were noticed, otherwise none over 4 inches, and very few of any. All their work is confined to the small poplar along the creeks and streams. No valuable timber is felled by them. The absurdity of Mr. Bartlett's published reason is so self-evident that it needs no reference."

"The beaver are not any too plentiful within the Park, and they are doing little, if any, harm. Compare their puny efforts with one day's work of the lumber jacks and then decide who should be closed out—the charming little beaver or the ruthless ruffian who destroys timber without regard to its value."

"Does not the Honorable Frank Cochrane deem it an unwarranted action to kill off these animals? It is suggested that he give the matter his personal attention and not rely solely on the recommendations of his Park Superintendent. Just why Mr. Bartlett has made such suggestions is something we would like to know. It is not possible to be satisfied with those reputed to him. Protect the beaver and close out the lumber jack. Another year will see no opportunity to do either. Make the Algonquin National Park a preserve, not merely a wilderness of rock and dead timber. Conserve the natural resources and protect the game. Indications all point to somebody having an ax to grind."

Courtship of a Baseball Fan.

THEY were seated in the parlor and the lights were burning dim;

He was a diamond hero—she was a fan quite fair and trim.

But they knew not as he opened up the game by murmuring "Love,"

That father was the umpire, on the stairway just above.

"I like your form"—he led off first—"with me you've made a hit—"

You've got the curves, you've got the speed and you are looking fit—

Now, if with you my turtle dove, I make a hit likewise,

Won't you improve my single state, and make a sacrifice?

"I'll never play too far off base," he whispered in her ear—

"My salary whip has got the stuff to put 'em over, dear; Just give the signal for a steal and I'll no longer roam,

And when I slide into the place, please call me safe at home."

"I've got to have the dope, complete," the Maiden softly sighed:

"Show me your batting average in Mr. Bradstreet's Guide.

It takes a lot of speed these days with cunning and intrigue.

To win a battle now and then within the Grocers' League.

"But give me errorless support"—his heart here took a bound—

"And let me live in 'big league style and I may come around;

Unwarp the tangle from the dope and you can cop the bet

We'll play a double-header, pal, on any date you set."

He started warming up at once, and with a happy sigh

He whipped a fast one round her neck—the other was waist high;

But here the umpire butted in—she said "Oh father, please,

Don't call him out, he's showing me the way they work the squeeze."

The old man gave an irate snort and said: "I'll help the fun,

By showing him another play that's called the hit and run."

He swung like Wagner at his best—a soul-inspiring clout—

The Son of Swat slid down the steps—the umpire called "You're out!"

—New York Globe.

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LONDON LETTER

LONDON, June 18, 1910.

THIS is the ninety-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and I have no doubt, though I have not been to see, that there are flowers on the big statue of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner. There he stands, year after year, facing the great building, pointed out to tourists by the obliging bus-drivers at Apsley House, presented to the Iron Duke by the grateful nation as part of his reward for his military services. It is a huge gloomy looking place, but the situation is admirable.

"Think," said the Canadian girl enviously, "of all the fun the Duke's family must have, watching the traffic in Piccadilly from the front windows, and then rushing to the side ones to look at the people driving in Hyde Park."

THE splendidly managed and successful Horse Show ended on Thursday with the Toronto and Montreal Cups going to New York. The Canadians did well, but they did not win championships, much to the disappointment of some of their fellow-countrymen and women, to whom the sport is not comparable to the solid satisfaction of beating all competitors. As a sight the Horse Show was something to remember. Quite apart from the splendid animals, the exhibitions of driving and riding and the perfection of all arrangements, the decorations were quite charming. The roof was the only part of Olympia untouched by scenic painters and gardeners.

Up above the seats was a painting of Lowther Castle, with its grounds—Lord Lonsdale's property—and bordering the great ring itself was a beautiful flower garden, for which fifty thousand plants were used. Around the sides over the seats were trees and sky, and the lamps were shaded with green and pink, while the girl attendants wore green and the male attendants hunting costume. Of course the stables were a centre of attraction, for the horses were housed like the royalties of the animal world, that they are, with white stalls hung with red velvet curtains, and in some cases their ribbons enclosed in glass cases above each stall. Mr. Walter Winans had hanging baskets and climbing plants forming arches from side to side of his avenue of stalls.

The next excitement at Olympia is the Royal Naval and Military Tournament which opens on Monday. Five hundred horses will be stabled at Olympia, and more than a thousand troops and sailors are to be quartered there while the tournament goes on. Then, on the same day the big Army Pageant opens at Fulham Palace, and is sure to draw crowds, who will see, for the first time, the greatest military events in English history. For weeks past the much-maligned English climate has been doing its best to live down a bad name, and even the most captious visitor from the other side has found nothing to grumble at.

FROM ten to fifteen thousand women will walk this afternoon, in procession, with forty bands, from Cleopatra's Needle to Albert Hall. They represent the women interested in obtaining the suffrage, and stand for all shades of opinion, from the conservative old-fashioned bodies to the militants. The procession is to be two miles long, headed by Mrs. Drummond, one of the most prominent of the fighters. Women graduates of colleges and hospital nurses are to take part, and most of the countries of the world have their representatives. Canada does not figure largely in these demonstrations. Is it that her women are particularly contented with their lot, and with the conditions under which they live, or are Canadian women apathetic? Out of loyalty to my native land I adhere, when questioned, to the first hypothesis. Australian and New Zealand women, who, of course, have a vote, are turning out in large numbers to-day to support their less fortunate sisters, who resemble the famous Pears' soap baby, inasmuch as they won't be happy till they get it.

IT seems impossible to believe that there is anyone in England who does not know a good deal about Canada. Even that hardy annual, the man who has lived eighty years in his native village, and has never seen the sea, must be able to talk intelligently about the Dominion.

Every day the newspapers have articles, news items, letters and advertisements, calling upon the British Isles to notice the wonderful country, which is destined to form the most important part of the British Empire. Just now there is a great deal of space given to the prospect of the Duke of Connaught going to Canada as Governor-General, and there are a great many nice things being said of us in this connection. Lord Grey has been interviewed and told the reporters that everyone should visit Canada; and really it should endear him afresh to Canadians that he said "Canadians are much more Imperial than YOU are in England," so entirely does he feel himself one of us. Then the Victoria League holds its annual meeting on the 30th, and Miss Merial Talbot, the secretary, who has just got back from Canada and Australia, is to tell of her visits. The Palace Theatre, one of the biggest "halls" is offering as an attraction cinematograph pictures illustrating the cadet movement in Canada, with special reference to Empire day celebration in Toronto, when three thousand cadets took part in the march past. One of the newspapers says that in the manner and numbers of its cadet organization Toronto is setting the pace for the Empire.

TO continue this list of compliments Canada is receiving here, it should be mentioned that Miss Jessie Alexander was asked to recite at the Ladies' Night dinner of the Sphinx Club, held at the Hotel Cecil. Besides an amusing sketch of a Scotch driver Miss Alexander recited one of the late Dr. Drummond's *habitué* poems about the small Dominique of the reprehensible conduct. Mr. John Hassall, the well-known poster artist was present, and when he went to the blackboard to do a couple of lightning sketches he drew one of Dominique, utilizing a scarlet carnation for the tassel of his toque, and one of the old coach-driver. Both were signed and presented to the Canadian lady, who made a well-turned little speech of thanks.

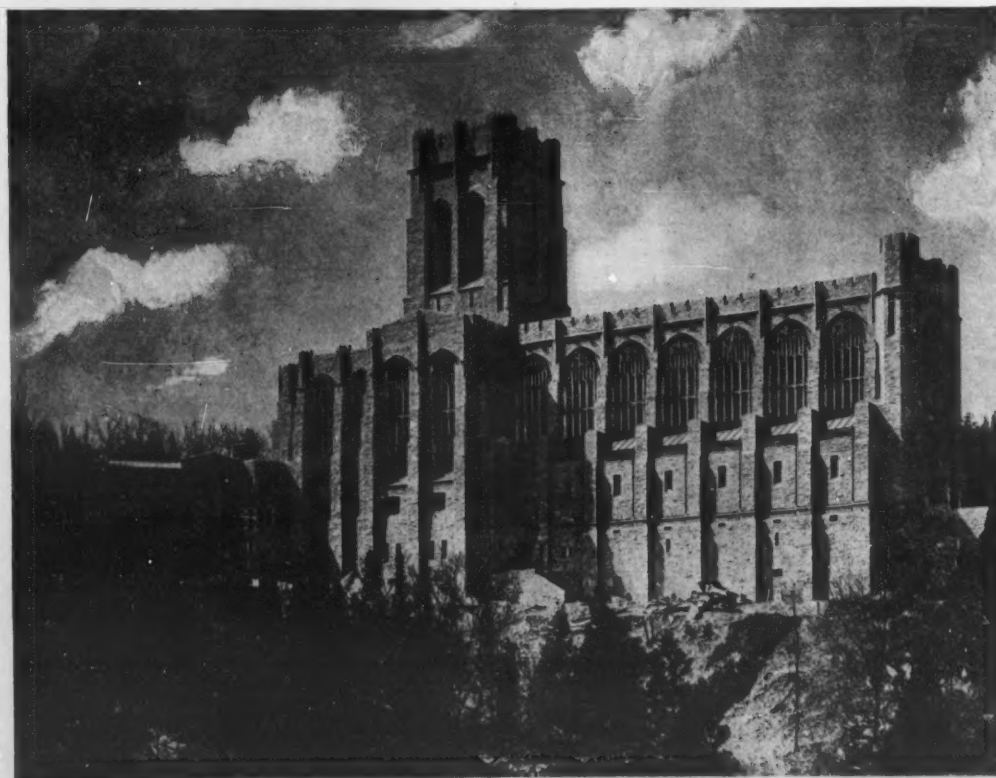
AS to politics, of course the veto conference is the most interesting subject for discussion, and following the excitement of the previous few months, the moderation with which the newspapers of every shade of opinion deal with the question of this conference, is most gratifying. The next most interesting point is that Mr. John Burns' salary has been raised from £2,000 to £5,000 per annum. And after all he has said about no man being worth more than £500! But perhaps he is heeding the advice of Omar—to take the Cash and let the Credit go.

M. E. MACL. M.

Conscription and the "Ballot."

CONSCRIPTION—that is to say, the use of the "ballot"—is the very worst of all systems of recruiting; it is detestable in theory and unsatisfactory in practice. By employing the ballot in order to decide who shall discharge and who shall escape performance of the noblest duty attached to citizenship, it is inevitably ensured that those whose names are "drawn" shall be deemed unlucky, and so consider themselves, while others who successfully evade their national obligation are regarded as fortunate. Thus patriotism is debauched by indolent selfishness. Moreover, among the actually conscripted there must necessarily be many who lack the stomach to be good soldiers, while others who (although not keen enough to have previously offered themselves voluntarily) would have accepted with cheerfulness a military destiny, are nevertheless excluded. Little wonder is it, therefore, that the great military Powers of the European Continent have one and all discarded conscription in favor of universal service, although, owing to the immensity of their needs, they can actually afford to reject comparatively few in addition to the manifestly unsuitable.—Nineteenth Century.

A woman has just been appointed church warden at Walsgram-on-Sowe in Warwickshire, England. She is the ninth woman to hold such an office in England. There is also one woman sexton in a small church in Lincolnshire. The office is hereditary and has been in her family for more than two hundred years.



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WEST POINT'S NEW CHAPEL.

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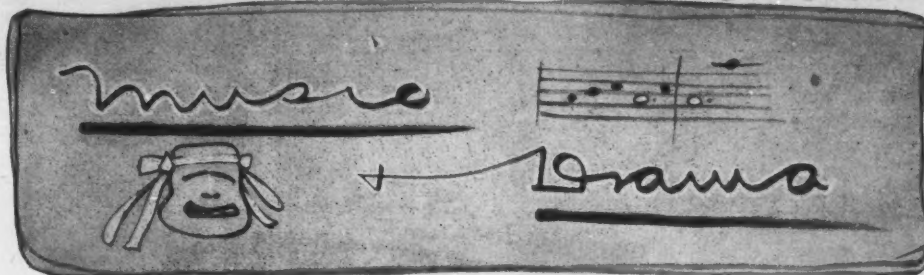
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RICHARD GORDON.
 Leading man with the Percy Haswell Players at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

WHEN one contemplates the moral reprobation that has from time to time been visited on "The Blue Mouse," one is inclined to ejaculate "Rats!" Anyone who saw the vast audience of decent people frankly enjoying every moment of the farce at the Royal Alexandra theatre last Monday night without a thought of indecency or of anything else than the rollicking fun of the piece must have thought poorly of those orchid souls who could find nothing in this play but muck. Of course there is a clean way and a dirty way of doing anything, and "The Blue Mouse," played with innuendo and suggestion might be made objectionable. It is the clean method that the Percy Haswell Players adopt in their represen-

tation of the piece. Nor does one re- collect that either of the other representations of the farce which have been seen in Toronto were character- ized by any other motive than to get all the fun that was to be gotten out of every situation. Of late years a tendency toward preaching has been the curse of the press on this contin- ent. It would seem as if nearly every journalist wanted to speak in the per- fect manner of the pulpit. Many dramatic writers have caught the pulpitizing malady. William Winter has for years been weeping like Ra- chel for her children for the good old days that never existed and has de- nounced every modern production as tainted. Other dramatic writers have conceived the idea that the attitude of stage door Savonarolas was a pose likely to attract attention to them- selves. And exhibit A in the case against the modern theatre is "The Blue Mouse." Well, if this combina- tion of German play-making and Clyde Fitch dialogue is all the play- goer had to complain of, the theatre's moral health is in no danger. It proves to be just as susceptible to stock treatment as when acted by a cast of carefully selected types. Miss Percy Haswell plays the Salome dan- cer, Paulette Devine, with somewhat less abandon than one would expect of the free and easy young person but her sure comic touch and person- al charm enables her to make the most of every important situation. The other characters are excellently done in a brisk way by Messrs. Smi- ley, Crimans, and Gordon, and the stage settings are admirable in every detail.

MISS HASWELL to have "Her Own Way" next week. The management of the Percy Haswell Players have struck upon a happy idea in following the successful farce of Clyde Fitch, "The Blue Mouse," with another play equally amusing by the same author. "Her Own Way" which will be the attraction at the Royal Alexandra for the week of July 4th was one of the first plays that drew the attention of the world to him as a pre-eminent playwright of comedies of manners. It was also the first play in which Maxine Elliott gained prominence. This play first demonstrated that Clyde Fitch was a keen observer of women. His careful regard for the niceties of dress are particularly striking in this play. The usual care- ful regard and attention to the scen- ery and stage settings will be given this production, which have marked the previous ones by this company. Miss Haswell, of course, will appear in the part originally played by Miss

Elliott. Mr. Richard Gordon, Mr. William Crimans and Mr. Thomas Emory will also have prominent roles.

THERE have been few more ac- complished actors upon the Eng- lish-speaking stage during the last fifty years than Hermann Vezin, who died in London recently, in his eighty-second year. Although an American by birth and education, al- most the whole of his theatrical car- eer was passed in Great Britain, his appearances in the States being few and unimportant. Born in Philadel- phia in March, 1829, he was educat- ed in that city, and received the de- gree of M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. His eyesight failing, he went to Berlin in 1850, for treat- ment, and thence travelled to Eng- land, where he resolved to try his fortune before the footlights. His first engagement was at York, and soon afterward he was playing in sup- port of Mrs. Nisbet, in Southampton. His progress was uncommonly rapid, for in 1851 he ventured to appear in such characters as Shylock, Young Norval, Claude Melnotte, Sir Ed- ward Mortimer, and Richelieu, in the Theatre Royal, Ryde. That he achieved a creditable degree of suc- cess is proved by the fact that Charles Kean engaged him to play Pen- broke in his famous revival of "King John" at the Princess's Theatre, in London, in 1852. Here, too, he ac- quitted himself well, Kean especially complimenting him upon his delivery of blank verse. To the last his clean- cut, scholastic, and melodious elocu- tion lent a special distinction to all his performances. After leaving the Princess's he returned to the English provinces, where he was on the cir- cuit for seven or eight years, in the course of which he played many of Shakespeare's leading characters, gradually establishing himself in pub- lic favor and acquiring a solid rep- utation.

At last he was emboldened to re- enter London, and engaged the Sur- rey Theatre (long associated with Shepherd and Creswick) where, in 1859, he opened in "Macbeth" with marked success. Next he appeared in Hamlet, Othello, Shylock, King John, Louis XI., and Sir Giles Over- reach, winning applause in all. It should be remembered that the Sur- rey audiences of those days were well versed in the legitimate and ro- mantic drama, and were no mean critics, although their taste was in- clined rather toward the robust than the delicate. Influential writers in the press were prompt to recognize in Mr. Vezin an actor of rare intel- ligence, versatility, and force. At this time he was married to Mrs. Charles Young, a first-class actress, with whom he achieved a triumph in the "Donna Diana" of Westland Marston. After this he made great hits in "The Man o' Airie" (made familiar in this country by Lawrence Barrett) and in the "Dan'l Druce" of W. S. Gilbert. He also carried off a large share of the theatrical honors when Daniel Bandmann produced Lord Lytton's "The Rightful Heir," by his forceful impersonation of the formidable Sir Grey de Malpas. In 1886, at the Grand Theatre, Islington, he gave a single performance of Count Cenci, in Shelley's tragedy. It was an in- vitation performance as the censor had refused a license.

For forty years Mr. Vezin stood in the first rank of his profession, and was the delight of all connoisseurs of artistic acting, but he never suc- ceeded in winning general popularity, and he had the misfortune to be connect- ed with many managerial disasters, for which he, however, was in no sense responsible. But he was acknow- ledged to be one of the most trust- worthy and capable players of his time, and whenever there was special need of an actor of peculiar parts he was the first to be sought for.

Mr. W. E. Fairclough, who is con- ducting examinations in Western Canada for the Toronto College of Music, will return to town on the 9th of this month, and will continue teaching until August 1st.

Miss Edith Worden, L.R.A.M., sailed for England, per S.S. Cassan- dra, on Thursday, 23rd inst. She will spend the months of July and August at her home in London, mak- ing trips to Glasgow, Edinburgh and other places of interest. Miss Wor- den expects to return to Toronto ear- ly in September.



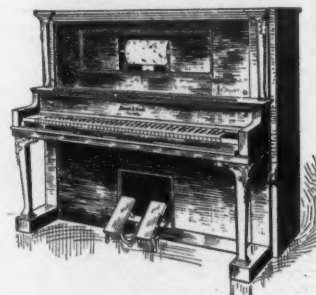
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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

"A Life for a Life." A new novel. By Robert Herrick, author of "Together," "The Common Lot," "The Master of the Inn," etc. Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada. Price, \$1.25.

ROBERT HERRICK is a writer who has earned for himself a very enviable place in the ranks of present-day writers of fiction. In fact, he has been hailed as the very first of contemporary American novelists by no less a craftsman and critic than William Dean Howells. But his work has never been very popular, however strong his appeal to those who look for thought and subtle characterization as well as action in their novels. For Herrick is a very thoughtful writer, and it may even be that he is sometimes inclined to indulge his fine vein of reflection at the expense of his story-telling. This tendency, and a certain ruthless realism which at times distinguishes his methods would account for his audience being more limited than his abilities deserve.

While his latest production is a fine piece of work and would make the reputation of a new writer, it can hardly be said that it will add anything to the standing of Mr. Herrick, either with the critics, or with the public. It is well conceived and well written, but the reflective element is disproportionately great, and constitutes a burden under which the narrative drags at times rather wearily. Besides, Mr. Herrick has fallen into the error so tempting to writers of his thoughtful nature, of making his characters little more than symbols. Their lives and doings are not as the lives and doings of other men, but are intended as types of great world-movements. They do not speak the language that we hear all about us, but words charged with mystic meaning. They do not act as the men we know would act under given conditions, but are swayed by vague and ill-defined impulses, whose springs lie beyond ordinary ken. They are the incarnations of cloudy principles, whose influence and meaning it is their mission to lay bare. In short, there is altogether too much purpose in the book for it to be great fiction.

Not that there is no story, for the book contains a plot, and a good one

aimed at the great things of this earth: wealth, and power, and a supremely beautiful woman. He got a position in a bank, and a lucky accident brought him to the notice of the men who ruled high finance. They found him a capable and willing servant, and all the prizes seemed within his reach. Then in the very moment of his triumph he found it a hollow mockery and a sham, and he turned away to join the lowest in the



S. S. McCURE.

It is stated by William Archer in a recent article that Mr. McClure and his magazine "paved the way for President Roosevelt."

ranks. Finally came kindly death to lift from his shoulders "the heavy and the weary weight of all this unintelligible world." But before the end came he had the supreme satisfaction of knowing that his sacrifice was understood and valued by the one of all women that he was most anxious should understand him.

This is clearly no ordinary story, and it is told in no ordinary manner. Mr. Herrick manages to put something of genius into his work, and this book contains many passages of high reflection and genuine eloquence. There are also some unforgettable scenes, such as those between Hugh and Minna, the little maimed sewing-girl. These merits more than compensate for the places where the student and the moralizer take the front of the stage from the teller of tales. In spite of some obvious defects, the book is one which should not be overlooked by those who are interested in the best of current literature. Mr. Herrick has aimed very high, and if he has not entirely realized his ideal—who has?

"Sea-Room." A Vancouver Empire Song. By Aubrey N. St. John Mildmay, M.A. Published by William Briggs.

THIS is a very well intended and very well gotten up piece of very poor verse—poetry is not a word to be used recklessly in such connections. It contains a great deal of enthusiastic imperialism, combined with an extreme attachment to Vancouver. No one can deny the many attractions and excellencies of that western city, but still it is a far cry to "Vancouver, child of the sea, never a city like thee!" But love of one's altars and fires is always a praiseworthy sentiment, even when expressed in such very silly verse as the following reference to the Empire: "Her finger-tips are athrob with ships." This is certainly a most peculiar digital condition, even for an Empire.



MORLEY ROBERTS.

An Englishman who writes fine stories of the sea and seamen. His latest book, "Sea Dogs," has just been announced.

at that. It is this which makes the earlier part of the book so interesting, and there is no sense of strain in those chapters which tell of Hugh Grant's career up to the time of his great renunciation. But after that the book dissolves in mist, and the solution Mr. Herrick brings to the problem which he himself has put, is a very unsatisfactory and inartistic one to come from a writer of such skill and experience. But even in his least pleasing chapters there are scenes and passages which more than repay the reading, and make one realize the greatness of this writer's powers.

"A Life for a Life," is the story of Hugh Grant who went down to "The City" in hope. There he met "the Anarch," and was told by him how futile a thing was this success he coveted. But Hugh was young and



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Of the \$700,000 Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds now being issued \$100,000 are held in escrow to retire the outstanding issue of \$100,000 Sherbrooke Street Railway Bonds, due 30th June, 1927.

The Bonds are redeemable as a whole at 105 and interest on any interest date after 1st July, 1916, or annually for sinking fund drawings.

McCUAIG BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, are prepared to receive subscriptions for the above \$600,000 of 5 per cent. Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at the price of 95 of par with a bonus of common stock equal in par value to 40 per cent. of the par value of the Bonds allotted to be delivered on payment of subscription in full, on the following terms:—

10 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION.
15 " " ON ALLOTMENT.
25 " " AUGUST 1ST.
25 " " SEPTEMBER 1ST.
25 " " OCTOBER 1ST.

The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice.

Payments can be made in full on allotment or on any instalment date.

Application will be made for the listing of the securities of the Company on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Firm subscriptions have already been received for \$135,000 of the above Bonds, and the allotment of them has been guaranteed.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG, Montreal, President..... Vice-President Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company. Director Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company.

WM. FARWELL, Sherbrooke President of the Eastern Townships Bank.

S. H. EWING, Montreal President Montreal Cotton Company. Vice-president Molsons Bank.

R. T. HOPPER, Montreal Director Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation. President Dominion Marble Company.

W. H. BROUSE, Toronto Brouse, Mitchell and Co., Vice-President Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company. Director Canadian Niagara Power Company.

FRANK THOMPSON, Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer.... Frank Thompson and Company.

Security and Earning Power

The bonds of the Company are secured by a deed of trust in favor of the Montreal Trust Co., which is an absolute First Mortgage upon the Hydraulic development and transmission lines, upon all street railway extensions, present and future, and upon all new rolling stock of the Company, and which is a mortgage on the rights, powers, franchises and existing lines, subject only to the outstanding \$100,000 Sherbrooke Street Railway Bonds.

Messrs. Ross and Holgate, Consulting Engineers, of Montreal, who have examined and reported upon the position of the Company, estimate that its earnings for the first year after the work is completed should be as follows:—

Street Railway	
Gross Revenue	\$68,250
Operating Costs	40,950
Net Revenue	\$27,300
POWER DEPARTMENT	
Gross Revenue	\$52,000
Operating Costs	13,000
Net Revenue	39,000
Rentals	3,000
Total	\$69,300
Bond Interest	35,000
Surplus	\$34,300

RAILWAY EARNINGS—As the gross earnings of the old system for 1909 amounted to \$31,222, with the largely increased mileage, reaching the residential portions of the city, the above estimate should be conservative.

POWER EARNINGS—As applications have already been received for the greater part of the available power, there is every reason to believe that on the completion of the development in November the whole will be contracted for.

Business for Traction System and Market for Total Production of Power

The City of Sherbrooke and surrounding country offer a very attractive field for both the Traction and Power Departments of the Company.

The growth of the population of Sherbrooke has been of a very steady and permanent character. In 1871 it had a population of 4,332, which has increased to about 17,000 at the present time. It is estimated that, including the Town of Lennoxville, where Bishop's College is situated, the Street Railway serves a population of 20,000.

Although the population of the city has increased over fifty per cent. in the fifteen years since it commenced operations, the present street railway system has never been extended. It is now proposed to more than double the existing mileage.

Sherbrooke is the commercial centre of the Eastern Townships, which results in its having at nearly all times of the year a fairly large transient population.

It is also an important railway and industrial centre. It is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Canadian Terminus of the Boston and Maine System, the headquarters of the Quebec Central Railway Co., and is on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Its importance as an industrial centre may be judged from the fact that it is the headquarters of such well known concerns as the Jencks Machine Company and Rand Drill Company, which supply a large part of the mining machinery used in Canada; the Paton Manufacturing Company, the largest woollen company in the Dominion; the Fairbanks Scale Company (Canadian Branch); the Webster Cigar Company, the Silver Springs Breweries, the Sherbrooke Iron and Foundry Company, and the Paper Machinery Manufacturing Company.

In addition to the above, several important interests are considering at the present time locating in Sherbrooke, the conditions pertaining to labor, transportation and cheap power being favorable for the operation of industrial plants. The surrounding district, besides being rich in timber and minerals, comprises the greatest asbestos deposits in the world.

Strong Franchise Position.

The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company is right from its inception a going concern.

As a Street Railway concern the new company has a 40-year franchise from the City of Sherbrooke which gives the exclusive right to build and operate a street railway within the limits of the city during this period, with exemption from all taxation for the first twenty years. At the end of twenty years the municipality has the right to purchase the street railway as a going concern.

For its power department the Company has purchased certain water powers on the Magog River within the precincts of the City of Sherbrooke. These will be developed at one site, and will have sufficient capacity not only to provide for the increased requirements of the extended street railway, but also to leave 2,600 horse-power available for sale outside to the numerous industries in and about Sherbrooke.

These figures are based upon the minimum flow of the Magog River. Under its charter the Company has the right to sell Hydro-Electric Power not only in the City of Sherbrooke, but as well throughout the District of St. Francis. This district takes in the Counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe, Compton, Richmond and Megantic, and comprises a total population of about 150,000 people.

Outlook for City.

Sherbrooke, by its situation as an industrial centre, is destined to keep pace with the tremendous development that is taking place in Montreal, and in the future an increasing number of industries will find it advantageous from a point of view of labor and power to locate within its limits.

As the centre of one of the richest farming districts in Eastern Canada, it will gain additional importance as a retail and distributing centre.

The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company will share in both its departments the growth and development of the city and its surrounding districts.

Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada or the Eastern Townships Bank, or from McCuaig Bros. and Co., Montreal, or Brouse, Mitchell and Co., Toronto.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THE PROSPECTUS, AND ACCOMPANIED BY CHEQUE OR DRAFT PAYABLE AT PAR IN MONTREAL FOR 10 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNT OF BONDS APPLIED FOR, AND SENT TO ANY BRANCH OF

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The Grand Trunk Railway System offer an unequalled service to the sea coast resorts of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic ocean and the coast of Maine and Massachusetts. Through Pullmans are run from Toronto to Portland and Boston daily on 9 a.m. train. Night train at 10.15 p.m. makes connection at Montreal with through train (parlor cars) to Portland and Old Orchard. Full information at Grand Trunk city ticket office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

Miss Jane B. Haines has opened a school of agriculture for women at Ambler, Pa., modelled after the one at Swanses, England.

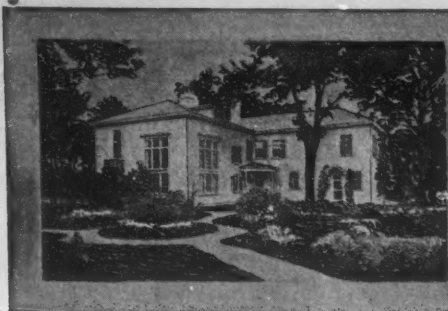
Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.
CHAMBERLAIN—At Swan River, Manitoba, on June 20th, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chamberlain (Bank of Toronto), a daughter.
NIBBET—On Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1910, at Moosomin, Sask., to Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Nibbet, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
NASMITH—CLARKE—At Toronto, on June 26th, 1910, Lucy Viola Clarke to Mungo E. Nasmith.

DEATHS.
DOWNEY—At Toronto, on June 26, 1910, Hugh Downey, in his 86th year.
RICHEY—At Mount Clemens, Mich., on June 17, 1910, John F. Richey, in his 51st year.

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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

The Piano as a Germ Box.

AFTER the high shelves in dark closets the worst place for dirt in a well ordered house is the interior of the piano.

The piano maker, when he sells the new instrument, warns the purchaser to keep it not only closed but covered when not in actual use or being aired, though he well knows that in nine houses out of ten where music is not a sacred thing his injunctions will be disregarded. A list of things taken out of the ordinary domestic piano of commerce at the periodical cleanings would hardly be believed.

Families of living mice have been found by the piano cleaner, and perhaps families of even larger animals. A piano tuner found in an instrument up in a rural part of The Bronx nearly a quart of hickory nuts carried in by squirrels. The family had wondered why the instrument refused to respond to a touch on the keys.

Just plain household dust is taken out of the piano by the quart if the cleanings are not frequent, and a bacteriological analysis of piano sweepings would probably reveal the germs of several diseases. Piano tuners and cleaners catch these diseases sometimes. Modern methods of cleaning have not been fully applied to the domestic piano and the cleaner or tuner is seen laboriously brushing the felt hammers to remove the thick coating of dust that soon accumulates. Piano tuners have discovered that they are more subject to colds in the head than aver-

the moth. A long neglected piano may be so riddled by moths as to require complete renewal of destructible parts.

Mothers of growing daughters groan in spirit and stop their ears when they behold a dozen young folk gathered about the piano singing college songs and rag-time music to the banging accompaniment of an unskilled player, but the resultant damage from mere rough handling is as nothing compared to the ruin wrought by dust and insects when the careless young folks go away leaving the instrument wide open for the entrance of anything with wings or legs.

Germans, who seem to have an innate respect for almost any sort of musical instrument, are shocked at the treatment given to the piano in the ordinary American household where there are children. A piano in an orderly German household will be in almost perfect condition as to both tone and cleanliness long after the piano installed in an American household at the same time is tuneless, dusty and moth riddled. The conscientious German housewife who should find the piano open on coming down in the morning would naturally suspect some member of the family of having been at the instrument all night.

A Picturesque Toronto Home.

From a residential standpoint, Toronto is essentially brick. Journey in what direction one will, houses of this



Stone and half-timbered residence of Mr. G. E. Bryant, Castle Frank Crescent, Toronto. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.

age folk, and some have hit upon the scheme of wearing cotton in the nostrils when at work. The effect is greatly to reduce the frequency of such colds.

Normally careful housewives often wonder why their precautions are insufficient to exclude moths from the house. If they would examine the piano they would sometimes find a solution of the mystery.

Moths are attracted by the congenial gloom and abundant felt inside a piano; perhaps they are fond of music. At any rate the piano is a great breeding place for these household pests, and what the careful housewife saves in clothing she often loses in piano felts by the ravages of

construction are greatly in the preponderance. It is only within the past few years that stone work as the principal material in domestic wall construction has to any extent put in its appearance, and even with the more pronounced development that has recently taken place in this direction, the scarcity of homes of this type still renders them more of an abstract quantity than otherwise.

What is lacking in number, however, is perhaps more than offset in quality, as most of these houses are both noteworthy in design and carefully considered in construction, the workmanship in fact comparing most favorably with the beautiful and substantial character of

SELECTING A HOME

When selecting a home site, give your children the first consideration. Children as a rule usually grow up according to the companions they associate with.

LAWRENCE PARK

Toronto's most beautiful suburb, is not only away from the dusty, hot and stifling city, but the residents who have already built there, are of a most refined class, ensuring suitable associates for your children. Mr. Brookes, a noted English landscape gardener, has done all in his power to make Lawrence Park Canada's most beautiful suburb.

Property with such conveniences as Lawrence Park is bound to increase in value. If you have not seen this beautiful and restricted suburb, take the Metropolitan Railway to Glen Grove. Our agent's office is right on the grounds, and he will show you the lots.

If you motor up, you will have no difficulty in locating the property—east side of Yonge Street, opposite Glen Grove.

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24 Adelaide Street East. Telephone M. 7281

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Here are Model Gowns at less than half the French costumer's price, together with samples of fine Lingerie Summer Frocks slightly soiled with too frequent handling. No defects—just a lapse from whiteness, which the laundress will speedily restore.

Every item in this list describes a work of art.

A frock of Royal Blue Mousseline de Soie, over gold and black Paisley Satin—Tunic and flounce of soft satin, touches of cream, gold and green,—\$110.00, for \$75.00.

Handsome frock of Brussels net, bodice and tunic of Irish Lace, touches of rose satin—\$115.00 for \$80.00.

Handsome frock of black chiffon, mounted over dull blue satin, tunic and bodice of black chiffon, yoke of Honiton Lace,—\$150.00, for \$100.00.

An afternoon gown of soft mauve satin, yoke of Honiton Lace, sleeves self embroidered and touches of gold,—\$65.00, for \$40.00.

A beautiful evening gown of pale blue satin,

studded with gold Paillettes, the front and back panels are embroidered in gold—\$95.00, for \$50.00.

An exquisite gown of white Mousseline de Soie, mounted over cream satin. Tunic and bodice embroidered in Pastel shades, touches of mauve satin. \$80.00, for \$45.00.

An afternoon gown of Royal Blue chiffon, mounted over gold satin, touches of dull silver,—\$150.00, for \$100.00.

An attractive frock of cherry color Mousseline de Soie. This is of a distinctly short waisted type, and has an extremely narrow skirt, tuck net, and yoke and sleeves, with touches of soft black satin. \$35.00, for \$25.00.

—On sale to clear in the French Model Salon, 3rd Floor.

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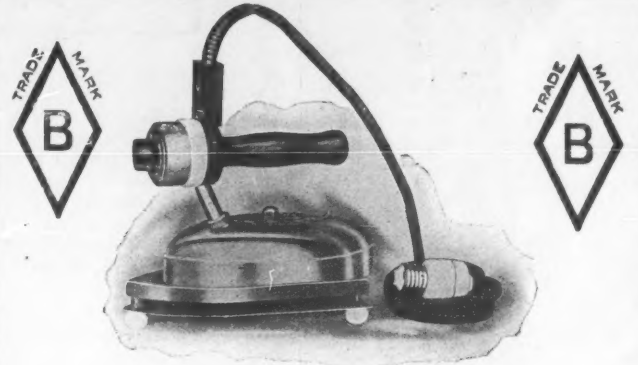
Room 43, Royal Trust Building

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"The Queen of Table Waters"



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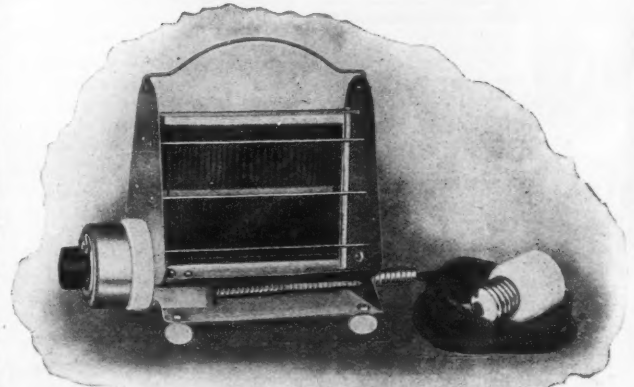
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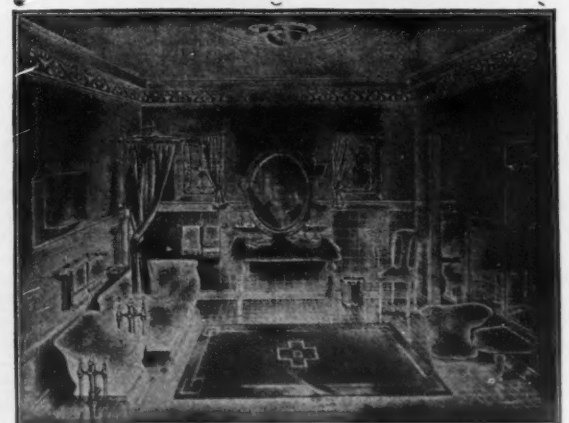
This Toaster is controlled by an indicating switch and does away with reaching to socket or fixture.

Toasts quickly and uniformly. No crumbs as in the flat types. Always clean and element is protected from drafts by sheet mica.

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you obtain a line of fixtures at once sanitary, durable and artistic.

No other fixtures are so splendid in design; so elegant in finish or so practical in construction.

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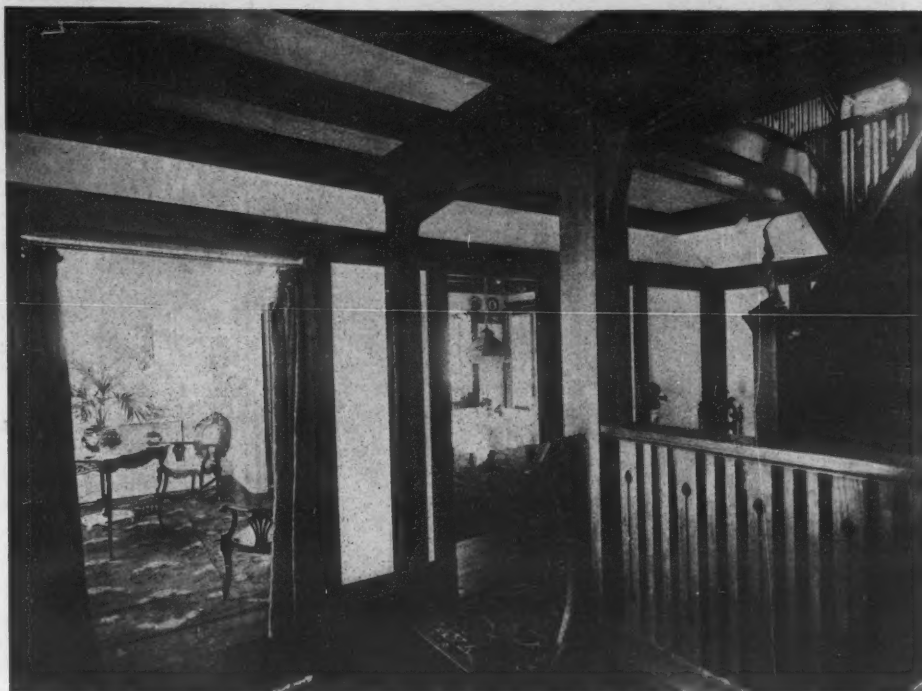
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Kills Bugs
Est. 1788.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

Kills or drives away Moths, Bugs, Roaches, Water Bugs, Ants, Beetles, Fleas, and all insects. Harmless to all save insect life. Used throughout the British Colonies to the exclusion of all other similar preparations.
At all druggists. Get the genuine.
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249 QUEEN STREET WEST



Entrance hall, residence of G. E. Bryant, Castle Frank Crescent, Toronto, showing the lower and upper staircases and the open arrangement of the interior. Messrs. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.

masonry found in other parts where this latter material is more extensively employed.

Several attractive residential structures in which the use of stone work is seen to advantage, have lately been erected in Castle Frank Crescent in the east-end of Rosedale. Notable among these is the interesting home of Mr. G. E. Bryant, illustrated in this instance. This dwelling is a south fronting house situated on large terrace grounds, which give the owner a delightful view of the ravine and the natural scenery with which this suburb abounds.

The walls of the house are of Credit Valley rubble masonry for the lower storey with half timber work and stucco plaster above, and the color scheme of cream, greys, browns and terra cotta, together with the rough surface of the stone and the red tile stain of the shingle roof, forms a combination which blends exquisitely with the dense foliage of the trees and other like advantages that the site provides. The buttresses at the corners of the lower walls emphasize their sturdiness of construction, while interesting small windows and modest dormers gives the house that charm of simplicity so greatly to be admired in structures of residential design. The interiors shown are finished in Georgia Pine stained in Flemish Oak, with strapped dado walls and heavy beamed ceilings.

Early Staffordshire Pottery.

THROUGH the generosity of Mrs. Abraham Lansing of Albany, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has come into the possession of a collection of historical Staffordshire blue-printed ware, consisting of thirty-seven examples of plates and platters decorated in the majority of cases with designs of more than ordinary interest at this time, when so much of old New York is vanishing. Here are records of such events as the opening of the Erie Canal, the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Texan Campaign, and various pro-slavery and anti-slavery questions that were to lead to the Civil War. At the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century block-printing was invented by Thomas Turner of Caughley, and almost immediately taken up by Josiah Spode and Stoke. Both potters at first made use of the willow pattern and the amorphous floral and pagoda design quite commonly found upon the pseudo-Canton blue and white ware of China, which from the days of William and Mary to those of George III. were extensively used both in England and the colonies. At first the ware was printed in pale blue, the rich dark blue with which we are so familiar appearing first towards the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. As R. T. Haines Halsey points out, in his "Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery," 1899, the various decorative borders of fruit, flowers, marine subjects, etc., so charming and distinctive in this printed ware, were first added about 1802, through the suggestion of J. Clive, a Tunstall engraver. Among the pieces included in Mrs. Lansing's collection are many showing the distinctive designs for borders adopted by such well-known potters as the Woods, Stevenson, Ridgway, Stubbs and Clews. The Woods came of a line of men thoroughly familiar with the ceramic art. From the days of Ralph Wood (1716-72), earliest and best of the Staffordshire figure modelers,

down to the closing of the Burslem factory in 1846, the name stood for able work in more than one direction. According to Halsey, the chief characteristics in the decorative borders employed by the Woods are as follows:

1. Hollyhocks, iris, and grapes on the La Grange and other French views. 2. Sea-shells surrounding a circular opening. 3. Shells and marine flowers and an irregular opening arranged to give the effect of a view from a grotto. 4. Various flowers, among which double poppies are most conspicuous. 5. Small flower designs: roses, thistles and shamrock, found on hollow ware. Pieces such as the Landing of the Pilgrims and the Boston State House have their own special borders.

As to the Ridgways, John and Robert, whose pottery is now so famous alike for the brilliancy of its glaze and its decorative subjects, they took over their father's factories after his death in 1814. Between that time and the year 1830, when their partnership was dissolved, the factories of Shelton and Hanley were constantly turning out quantities of this type of tableware. Had the "Beauties of America" series been their sole legacy, it would have made them famous, so interesting are the designs there depicted.

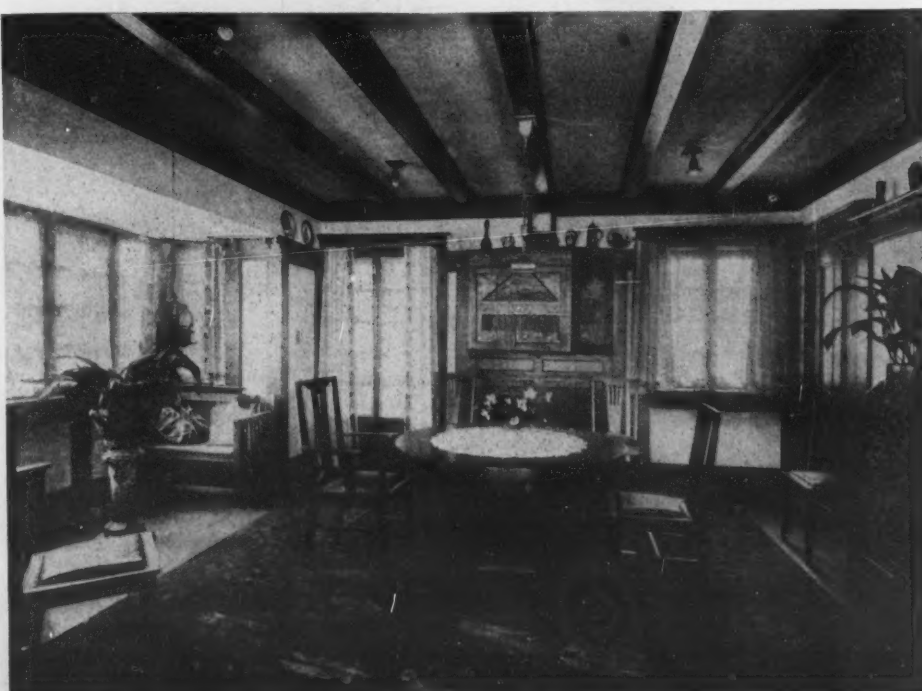
The Clews brothers, of Cobridge, were similarly instrumental in preserving to us many a picture of our early monuments, yet it is to Ralph Stevenson, of Cobridge, that we owe most of the views of earlier American buildings and parks. To him we are indebted for many views of old New York, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Harvard College, Charleston, Rochester, Philadelphia, Hartford, Troy and Washington. From 1802, when Stevenson and Dale started the factory, until 1840, when the firm suspended operations, Stevenson deluged the market with his wares.

When to Water Flowers.

WATERING in the evening, besides aiding in the spread of fungus diseases, also causes "damping off." Watering should never be practised during heavy, cloudy weather. Shade, heat, and light should be considered. Plants growing in the bright sunlight always need more water than those in the shade, for evaporation and transpiration are always greater under such circumstances. Midday watering, when the sun shines directly on the foliage, will burn the foliage of many of our common house plants. Shading during excessive heat will strengthen the plants and assist in retaining moisture.

Temperature, both of air and water, should be considered. An overheated and humid atmosphere will cause straggly, spindly growth, very susceptible to disease. The temperature of the water used has been found to have a marked effect on plants. It has been found that the best results are obtained when water of about the same temperature as the room in which the plant is growing is used.

Although watering should not be carried on so that a constantly wet soil is the result, the watering should always be thorough. The receptacle in which the plant grows should always have one or more holes in the bottom, and when enough water has been supplied these should be dripping with water which has run through the soil and is draining out.



Dining room, residence of G. E. Bryant, Castle Frank Crescent, Toronto. Note the proportions and general treatment of this interior, together with the built-in buffet and large, comfortable seats in the bay window projection. Messrs. Chadwick and Beckett, Architects.



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Men's Wear

A WRITER in Vogue points out that without doubt we are far less formal in our dress than we used to be when fashions were more narrow and conventions regulated by strict rule. Indeed, I fear we are becoming a bit careless, or at least that is how we should probably be regarded by men of the older social regimes. We live at much too quick a pace, most of us, to give great thought to the exact shade of a tie, and even those for whom amusement is the main object of existence find that one thing follows another too fast to permit close observance of the established forms of each. We rush to our offices and from them to take tea at one of the smart hotels, without thought or opportunity of substituting clothes more in accordance with the nice requirements of polite society than tan shoes and soft flannel shirts. Or we run out to some country house or inn for dinner in a motor car, and make the manner of our coming the excuse for our negligence appearance. The restaurants and cafes of our great hostilities are more than quarter filled nightly with men in all degrees of informal attire, short of actual sporting togs, the while the women in whose company they appear are elaborately gowned, and as for the dinner coat, its use, especially in summer, seems each year to be becoming more general, rather than more closely restricted. At the country clubs, at the races, at the summer horse shows, wherever we see society gathered together, its men have that easy air of informality in dress that takes no account of time or occasion. And it seems to be a carelessness that is real, rather than studied, in spite of all the opportunity for really smart effect offered by the tailors and haberdashers of this day, in the great majority of cases one sees few costumes that



TENNIS SUIT.
A stylish outfit of tennis clothes for the present season.

that has jumped into universal fashion, or, worse still, is seized upon as a popular fad, we drop it instantly and begin to call it "bad style." It may be that we are rather silly, but when there is no class distinction of any kind; when one's man copies one's dress and it is all a mere matter of money, we must do something to distinguish ourselves from the many. And if there is nothing new, we must perforce go back to old fashions—a thing we are doing continually, though rather more than usual this year—and so keep a little ahead of the mass of our fellows in general. We may talk of fashions all we like, but real fashion is mainly a matter of being exclusive.

But to get down more closely to the subject of my article, it is hardly possible to put the whole matter of good form into a series of stated rules, for it frequently happens that overdress is as much an error of judgment as dress of too informal character. The sense of exact proportion—perfect fitness for the time, place and occasion—is as important an element of good taste in dress as in language or action. One does not go to a formal dinner in flannels, nor to a picnic lunch in a silk hat and patent leather pumps. The examples are exaggerated, but nevertheless I venture to say that there are instances in the memory of every man—even he of widest experience in the amenities of social life—when the question of just what to wear was a more or less perplexing one. The exact hour; the object; the character of an entertainment; the manner of life and ideas of one's host or hostess; the locality—all these enter into the matter of dress—and while in the great majority of cases there can be no doubt whatever, in others the question must be decided entirely by circumstances and common sense. At certain formally run houses in town or country, full evening dress is an invariable rule, after dark; at other quite informal country places one might embarrass oneself or one's host by wearing it—there are plenty such at which one meets most charming people—and at a rough camp in the woods it would be nothing short of absurd. But again all so-called camps are not "rough" in any sense of the word, and in the smallest communities one may find the conventions of life most carefully observed.

In town during the summer months the formalities are almost entirely suspended. When one is called upon to dress at all for the evening the

dinner coat is quite sufficient, and even at less pretentious out-of-town places it is frequently worn for small dinners to which the invitations are quite casual, and for card evenings, etc. But it should always be remembered in cases where there is the least doubt that full dress is the safe rule.

In the daytime, in town or country, formal clothes may, however, be left entirely out of the reckoning during the summer months. There is a more noticeable breaking away from old ideas of convention in this regard than in any other—indeed at the recent Drexel-Gould wedding the best man and attendants all wore morning coats, and some of them turn-down collars—and for anything short of a wedding the sack suit is certainly more in accordance with present-day ideas. It may be said, perhaps, that the wedding referred to by no means offered an illustration of good dress, so far as the men were concerned, and that the carelessness of the time is to be regretted, but if it is society that makes fashions we can but accept them as they come, whether or not we care to follow them. The bad form of one recognized as of unquestionable high social position may give countenance to such bad form, but it does not make it good form, and this applies to every action or thing in life. In visiting or accepting the invitations of others never forget that good dress and perfect grooming are a compliment to your hostess. They are simply ways of being agreeable.

THE outing shirts have double or turned over cuffs of the same material and the soft cheviot collars are now furnished with celluloid bands inside of them, which fasten by a patent arrangement and thus do away with the safety-pin contrivance which has been in use for so many years and which is anything but ornamental. The strip of celluloid is slipped through the loops underneath the necktie and gives the collar a freer cut and prevents it from wrinkling. Some men insist on having white cuffs attached to outing shirts instead of those of the same material as the garment; but these are difficult to have laundered properly and are not effective. Toward the end of the spring season, there was a general tendency to have plain white instead of colored or figured linen for shirts for morning wear, and even the most attractive designs in colors went begging at the haberdashers. But there



FANCY VESTS.
A new model from Paris.

is a riot of color for the summer. Lavenders and soft grays and white with narrow black stripes will, however, be the most worn, whether in flannel or other "negligee" material.

Among some of the accessories for tennis are stockings of white ribbed woolen. White shoes and hats of white flannel or of duck are also best for this particular pastime. And under no circumstances, and nowhere, are Oxford or low shoes of brown or black leather laced and the laces tied in a great bow, allowable. These are absurd. For all other sports, except those which require a distinct "uniform" such as yachting, polo, etc., ordinary clothes are in vogue.

In the matter of gloves, the yellow washable chamois or cotton or cape, still hold in popularity. It would seem as if every other individual one meets is sporting these yellow gloves. The best kind button and are of a less striking shade than the common varieties.

Ostrich feathers valued at eight and a half million dollars have been exported from the Cape of Good Hope in one year.

AFTER all—nothing so conduces to a "well groomed" air, as immaculately fitting, modish linen—such style, and class, for instance, as are Tailored into Shirts and Collars marked

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Collar of Style 60° for 5

Shirts this year show wide striped patterns with or without figures; W.G. & R. Shirts show them best.

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Professor David Todd, of Amherst College observatory is the first man to go ballooning after celestial visions. With a telescope of thirty diameters, Professor Todd ascended from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recently, and from a height of 7,000 ft. secured a good view of Halley's comet.



ANEC DOTAL

A WOMAN having with her a husky looking boy recently boarded a street car on a line that exacts full fare for children over 10 years of age.

When she tendered the conductor the change for one full and one-half fare he looked at the boy suspiciously and inquired:

"How old is that boy, Madam?"
"Well," replied the mother, "he will be 10 years old to-day, but he wasn't born until late in the afternoon."

JUST outside a house we once occupied was an open-air riding-school, says "A Nobody" in M.A.P., and within a few yards of our windows was the most fearsome of several fearsome jumps. The sergeant-major who presided at the schooling of the young troopers and the young horses of the corps concerned clearly believed in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Undoubtedly he was more than a bit of a bully; but, unlike most bullies, he had plenty of pluck.

One morning the timid rider of a timid animal particularly exasperated him, and he saw quickly enough that neither man nor beast wanted to negotiate that jump.

"Ere, get orf that 'orse," he shouted, "and lemme 'ave 'im!"

The order was obeyed, and, with



THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.
Jimmy (the newsboy): "Yer know, Bessie, you've only got to say the word and I gives up journalism."

the sergeant-major on his back, the animal (suitably stimulated by the spur) all but cleared that fixed rail.

In the fall that ensued the horse was unhurt, but the rider lay without moving.

My wife who had witnessed the accident, rushed out with brandy; but as she knelt by the prostrate sergeant-major, a corporal interfered.

"Not that, madam," he muttered—"not that!"

Instantly my wife thought she scented the narrow-mindedness of the extreme temperance party.

"Nonsense!" she said valiantly. "He must have it! This is no time for nice distinctions. I don't care if he is a teetotaler."

The unsympathetic corporal laughed loudly.

"Oh, it ain't that, madam—not by no means! But, if you just lets 'im know that there's a brandy bottle 'andy, you'll 'ave 'im fallin' orf 'ere every day."

THE Mormon elder was dying, and he asked that his fifty only sons be called to his bedside. This was done, and when they had surrounded him he delivered his valedictory in this fashion:

"You are living, my sons, in a land where a man marries his affinities, no matter how numerous they may be. Now, in order that his twenty-five and thirty married lives may be happy, he should bear in mind a principle not laid down by Abraham Lincoln. Remember, my boys, if you would live in peace and harmony that you can fool some of your wives all of the time, and all of your wives some of the time, but you can't fool all of your wives all of the time."

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, the poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York. To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said lightly: "But what is poetical fame in this age of prose? Only yesterday a schoolboy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly. And to-day at breakfast time the boy again presented himself. 'Will you give me your autograph, sir?' he said. 'But,' said I, 'I gave you my autograph yesterday.' 'I swopped that and a dollar,' he answered, 'for the autograph of Jim Jeffries.'"



THRIFTY.

"Now remember, lkey, that was a good glass eye you've got. Always take it out and put it in your pocket when you ain't looking at noddings."

Aviation Meet at Woodbine.

CANADA has so far played but a very small part in the progress that has been made in the art of aerial navigation, but there is a prospect of some advancement through the agency of the aviation meets at Montreal and Toronto. The meet in Montreal has aroused great enthusiasm among the Canadians who claim a fellow ancestry with the French representative, Comte de Lesseps, and his grace and skill have been admired on every hand. Toronto bids fair to far outclass the Montreal meet as the natural contour of the locality in the vicinity of Toronto lends itself to a proper enjoyment of such a meet. In the Quebec metropolis, the promoters had to erect a grand stand fifteen miles from the city and build an enormous enclosure in a location where the ground was of a nature entirely unsuited for the requirements of the aviators. In Toronto the meet will in all likelihood be held at the Woodbine, where the wide stretch of perfectly level ground will afford an unrivalled opportunity for the contestants to achieve all manner of feats. The Toronto meet will open on Saturday, July 9, and continue for ten days.

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A Bottle Contains Many Doses



Their Fame has Spread to Europe

If you received an unsolicited testimonial you would naturally feel pleased.

If that testimonial came from another Continent 3,000 miles away, your pleasure might go up quite a few degrees.

THE FAME OF THE "NOBLEMEN" CIGAR has been carried to Europe, and we have just received an unsolicited and highly complimentary letter from

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"Throughout my tour in Canada," he says, "I smoked only the 'NOBLEMEN' Cigar, for the simple reason that it was the best Cigar that we met, and seemed particularly suited to the singer's palate. I consider the 'Nobleman' the cigar 'par excellence'."

(Signed) ALFRED HEATHER.

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Antiques

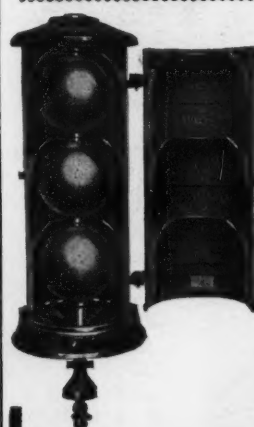
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Antiques of every design and finish are to be seen.

How very interesting to see an old chair, table or bedroom suite built centuries ago, or some article that they could take home to their relatives or friends.

B. M. & T. Jenkins
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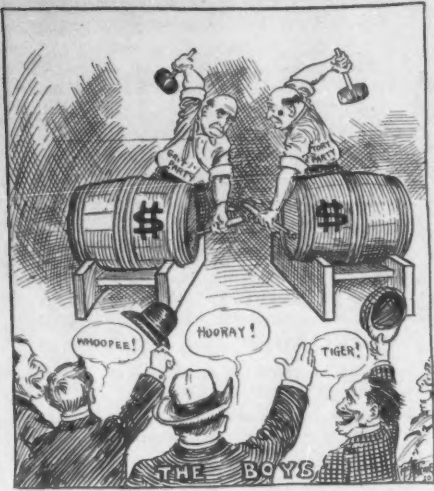
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and any day it is a good soap to choose, for you want a soap that is pure and cleansing, you like a soap that is pleasantly perfumed, and an antiseptic soap like this, containing 10% pure Carbolic—an ample proportion—protects you against risk of contagion.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co.
340, D'Archer St. West,
MONTREAL.

"Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am sure our garden is going to be a success."

"So soon?"
"Yes, the chickens have tasted everything, and they are perfectly enthusiastic."

The Absent-Minded Professor.—
"My tailor has put one button too many on my vest. I must cut it off. That's funny; now there's a button-hole too many. What's the use of arithmetic?"

At a Cannibal Feast.

THE recent report of the eating of two missionaries in the South Sea Islands reminds us that in one corner of the world, at least, this peculiar dietary custom is not yet extinct. A writer in The London Daily Mail, tells of having seen a letter from a man who only a few months ago chanced to be a guest at a cannibal dinner party. This was Micholitz, the veteran orchid-hunter, who has sought for that precious flower in all its remote and likely haunts of the world. He has, of course, had many adventures and hair-breadth escapes from savages and wild beasts. One of his experiences among the Cannibal tribes of New Guinea is told as follows in The Daily Mail:

In one of the islands (the usual sufferance and assistance having been purchased in Micholitz's own manner) a native fell with a huge mass of the *Dendrobium Schroderianum* which he had torn from the rock, and broke his leg in two places. At once, and with great avidity, some of the unfortunate man's brethren rushed to the spot and carried him away to their village, where they deposited him in the chief's hut.

Micholitz, always ready to seize such an opportunity as this mishap offered to show his good intention and his power, urged his services forthwith as medical adviser. But he was told: "The chief will attend to him."

The chief did attend to him, for on the next morning the orchid-hunter received from the hand of that potentate's head executioner an invitation to the feast. Micholitz knew at once what had happened. He says: "I was well aware they were all cannibals, and very fond of 'long pig' as they commonly call their human victims."

He first inquired warily in what capacity he was expected to attend the feast, as a guest, or as the dish? After being reassured on the point, he thought it best to accept the well-meant hospitality, and prepared a message to the chief that he would be pleased to be present. He had still to consider how he could attend without participating, and was naturally fearful of giving offence in that direction.

However, he finally bade the ambassador inform his chief that to his (Micholitz's) keen regret, he would not be able to partake of the great dish, because his familiar would be highly displeased if he ate anything but fruit and vegetables on that particular day, and he might bring some great calamity upon them all by offending his familiar spirit.

The "honored guest's" request to be excused from eating of the meat was accepted, the chief evidently being afraid to provoke the anger of the orchid-hunter's familiar. Micholitz persevered with his vegetarian meal in the gruesome surroundings of the feast, and washed his fruit down with drafts of kava, which had been prepared in the orthodox manner, the women having chewed the Rava roots first.

AT ALL FOUNTAINS

Hot Sun--Much Thirst

Now be careful. Too much liquid is bad--too little is worse. Don't fill up on ice water--anyway the more you drink the more you want.

Drink

Coca-Cola

One glass satisfies. It has the wetness—a vim, dash and sparkle that delights parched palates and refreshes tired bodies and brains.

DELICIOUS—REFRESHING—THIRST-QUENCHING

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

During the course of the meal the chief expressed his great regret that he had been unable to offer a roasted baby, which he said he considered superior to a sucking-pig.

"To tell the truth," the chief explained, "my emissaries have been faring very badly at the hands of some enraged women, whose babies they had thought round and plump enough to appear before me at the feast."

Micholitz concludes his account of this grim experience by dilating on the pleasure with which he left the scene.

MIDWAY AT SCARBORO BEACH.

THE opening of the Midway at Scarboro Beach adds another to the already numerous attractions of the big pleasure park. In the Midway are to be found some of the latest and most novel devices for the mystification and entertainment of amusement-seekers. The mechanical appliances now housed in the Midway were imported direct from Coney Island, where they have made im-

mense hits with the holiday throngs. For next week the park has secured Abraham Abou Hammed's troupe of eight Arabian acrobats, who will give each afternoon and evening free exhibitions of their phenomenal muscular powers.

The telephone call of a suite of apartments in a ladies' boarding-house is 190.

One young lady, a recent comer, answered the call, and was astonished to hear a man's voice inquire hurriedly, "Is this one nine o'?"

When she could catch her breath, the lady, who was a very proper young lady indeed, replied, "I think not. Were we ever introduced?"

To his teacher's request that he give the class ideas on the subject of "Bravery," little Johnny delivered himself of the following:

"Some boys is brave because they always plays with little boys, and some boys is brave because their legs is too short to run away, but most boys is brave because somebody's lookin'."



The Sign of Holiday Fun!

Drop in and hear the marvelous beauty of tone attained by the 1910 Victor and Berliner Gramophones. See for yourself that it's the prince of all entertainers—then judge whether your home or your holiday trip will be complete without one. No urging to buy.

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Automobile BARGAIN

The fastest, highest powered Darracq Runabout in Canada. Four passenger, sixty horsepower. Demonstration.

International Motor Car Co.
60 Jarvis St., Toronto

LABATT'S ALE

Is not artificially charged with gas (carbonated) as are some ales, but is allowed to mature in the natural way. Not pasteurized, it retains the delicate flavor and aroma of the hops and malt. Taken before meals, it stimulates the appetite and prevents constipation.

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MAIN 536

is our 'phone number—don't forget it! There will be a time when you will want something in a hurry from a reliable drug store—then call Main 536 and you will be sure to find us ready to serve you. Every prescription we fill is given our best thought and intelligence.

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HAMILTON
Star Brand
BACON
Is the best Bacon



RECENT remarks by James J. Hill as to injury having been done to national prosperity by the automobile industry have been widely printed and have evoked spirited comment not only from automobile trade journals, but from other publications. What Mr. Hill said was this:

"The people of the United States will garner a crop of agricultural products this year worth \$9,000,000,000. This is my answer to the question as to prospects of good times. That enormous wealth ought to make good times for every one if people do not go crazy. If \$400,000,000 employed in purchasing automobiles had been invested in sawmills or factories so that it would be producing something, conditions would be very different throughout this country."

The Financial World, of New York, in printing this comment "indorses unreservedly the observations respecting the crops," provided they are so fortunate as to produce \$9,000,000,000 of agricultural wealth. But at that point its commendation ends. It does not believe, as Mr. Hill's remark implies, that "the people have gone, or are going, crazy over automobiling." Nor does it believe that the expenditure of \$400,000,000 annually for cars and their maintenance constitutes a dead loss, or that the diversion of that sum to sawmills and factories would materially better the situation of the nation as a whole. The writer says further:

"Mr. Hill and other critics, who have noted with some alarm the vast increase in the outlay for the sport of automobiling, erroneously insist that the money spent is wholly lost. We would like to suggest to these critics that a nation which thinks only of work and the piling up of wealth will in the end lag in the family of nations. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies to nations as well as to the individual. Besides, all the money spent on auto cars is not wasted. We venture to declare that fully one third of the automobiles and all the auto trucks turned out at the present time are devoted to commercial use. The business man of to-day goes to his office in his car daily, and auto-cabs and cars kept for the use of hotel guests are rented wholly for profit, and it can not be said that the capital used to produce these autos is wasted. The critic of the auto buyer also fail to take note of the fact that the use of automobiles is merely the substitution of one power for another, millions being saved annually by automobiles taking the place of horses and carriages."

Among other critics of Mr. Hill's statement is Alfred Reeves, who is a prominent general manager in the automobile industry. He makes the interesting point that as Mr. Hill for a long time has been uttering the cry of "back to the farm," there being, as he contends, a lack of people tilling the soil, he should remember that "the automobile has done, and is doing, more to keep the young man on the farm than anything else." During the past two years farmers have been among the largest buyers of motor-cars. In one county of Iowa alone 278 are now owned by tillers of the soil.

ROBERT SLOSS, in The Outing Magazine, declares that no motorist realizes all the possibilities of his car until he has found himself "with a night or so ahead of him which is not to be spent at home." The experiences of five enthusiastic men, who with three motors started from Portland, Me., to hunt and fish across the State, are narrated:

"These pioneering motorists provided themselves with block and tackle, 400 feet of five-eighths inch rope, four axes, a pick, a shovel, and a crowbar, together with two extra springs and liberal number of duplicate parts which might be needed to replace those damaged by the rough driving they anticipated. Each car carried an extra tire-shoe and the usual supply of inner tubes, besides its regular tool-kit and extra tins of gasoline and oil. In addition to the usual paraphernalia never absent from a well-kept car, there were stowed among the machines four silk tents, an aluminum cooking-outfit, a small flat-folding stove, with telescoping pipe, a folding oven, folding lanterns, besides rifles and fishing tackle to provide both sport and forage.

"At Oldtown they took aboard two

guides, not only for pilotage through the happy hunting grounds, but because the outlander cannot legally discharge a gun or build a fire in the Maine woods from May to November unless accompanied by a licensed guide. They also purchased here a two weeks' supply of flour, cornmeal, coffee, sugar, salt, cereals, beans, rice, and evaporated milk. These were put separately into canvas bags and packed in a regular waterproof duffel bag ten inches in diameter and two feet long.

"At Fort Kent they dismissed their guides and forded the St. John River, which was unusually low. Thus entering Canada, they proceeded to Edmundston, and thence due north to Notre Dame du Lac, bagging a few partridges on the way. Here procuring Canadian guides, they made a detour to Lake Temiscouata, across which they ferried. They skirted along the sandy shore walled by dense forest, until they found an opening into this by way of a crude corduroy road, which they traversed to Lake Touladi, seven miles of very rough driving.

"The spot proved a perfect paradise for hunting and fishing, and they enjoyed it to their heart's content. Then retracing their route to Riviere du Loup, they trekked down the Canadian bank of the lower St. Lawrence. Near Bic they penetrated the forest as far as the automobiles could be made to go and camped for several days, being rewarded by caribou. Breaking camp at last they returned to Bic and thence by rail to New York.

"All this was accomplished in two weeks from the time our friends left Portland. They sometimes had to ferret out gasoline among the lumber mills or local tinsmiths, but as they had carefully canvassed the gasoline situation in Maine before starting, they were able to get a supply every hundred miles or so, though as a rule it was of distinctly inferior quality."

MUCH interest attaches to the big aviation Meet to be held in Toronto for the week beginning July 9th, as practically all the leading aeronauts of the world will be in attendance, while every known type of aeroplane will be represented. The flights as arranged will take place over the lake, and it is confidently expected that a number of records will be broken as prizes aggregating \$75,000 will be offered in the different events, one of which will probably prove a long distance flight.

Of the noted aeronauts to compete the most picturesque is Comte de Lesseps, son of the noted French engineer who built the Suez Canal. Comte de Lesseps took up the science from choice and not necessity, as he has private means. He signalled his advent by winning the Daily Mail Cup for a flight across the English Channel from Calais to Dover. He will be seen at Toronto in the famous Bleriot machine in which he accomplished the feat. Miljean, another noted French aviator, will be present with a Bleriot machine.

It is just possible that Hon. C. Rolls, the distinguished English aeronaut, whose recent flight from Dover to Calais is causing much comment, may be induced to enter the competitions. Mr. Rolls was in the air for about one hour and a half. He estimates that he covered fifty miles altogether and a great part of the flight was made at a height of a thousand feet.

The honor of Canada will be upheld by Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, of Baddeck, Nova Scotia. Wright Bro-



THE LITTLE WORRIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
A knight overhauling his stock of doubtful coins prior to a distribution of largesse.

CALABASH

High Grade SMOKING MIXTURE



2 oz. tin costs	25c
4 " " "	40c
8 " " "	75c
16 " " "	\$1.50

PACKED IN HUMIDOR TINS

thers will send five of their famous biplanes and Guy Curtiss will be an added attraction. Other features, such as races between aeroplanes and motor boats, are announced. The meeting will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest competitions of the kind ever held on this continent. It is under the auspices of the Ontario Motor League. Mr. E. M. Wilcox, of Toronto, managing director of the International Aviation Association, is in charge of the arrangements for the event.

THE official Automobile Blue Book for 1910 has just been issued. Seven years have passed since this official Blue Book for automobilists was first brought out. The initial volume was a modest one enough describing as it did only a few hundred miles of roads around New York and Boston. Each year since then the work has grown rapidly until now it appears in four volumes averaging nearly 900 pages each. Routes extending from the coast of Maine to as far west as Nebraska and as far south as Florida, and embracing approximately 150,000 miles, are given in these four volumes. The work is the compilation of men who have been long trained in the acquisition and arrangement of data. Four cars were employed for them, in each of which were two men giving attention to descriptions of routes.

The aim has been to bring this year's volume strictly down to date. Every new road built in the territory covered is believed to have been included. Some idea of the extent of the additions may be gathered from the statement that the four volumes contain 58,000 miles of new routes. In this State, for example, several new routes in the Adirondacks and Catskills have been added. In New England about 10,000 new miles have been covered, including important roads in Maine, so that every route leading into the lake districts of that State has been set down. For the Middle West, some 350 routes are now laid down, embracing 35,000 miles.

THERE is poetry even in mourning colors. Black typifies the solemn midnight gloom, the total deprivation of light and joy occasioned by the loss of friends. The Persians mourn in pale brown, the color of withered leaves.

The Ethiopians affect a grayish brown, the color of the earth to which the bodies of the dead return. In Syria sky blue is the color of mourning, indicative of the assurance that the deceased has gone to heaven. Purple, the mourning of Kings, is doubtless derived from the purple garment which the Roman soldiers put upon Christ when they mockingly hailed Him as "King of the Jews."

"JULIAN SALE" FINE LEATHER GOODS



DEEP CLUB BAGS For MEN and WOMEN

Made from the finest selected natural grain hide in rich dull black, russet or brown; seams on ends only; double handles; finest English frame with gold-plated lock and catches; full leather lined; gusset pocket on one side and long pocket on the other, all leather-lined; a handsome bag and quality in every "stitch."

FOR MEN		FOR WOMEN	
16 inch Bag	\$14.00	16 inch Bag	\$10.00
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In natural grain Sea Lion, \$24.00 to \$28.00		In genuine black Bull Sea Lion	

Write for the "Julian Sale" Catalogue, No. 24.

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Great age and fine bouquet with guarantee of purity are its recommendation.

ALWAYS ASK FOR WHITE HORSE SPECIALLY IF YOU WANT IT.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS, GROCERS, AND HOTELS.

"The Cigarette of Distinction"

Craven

Ten for 15 cents.

LIVING IT DOWN

By WARWICK DEEPING

Then they went back to the house together, explored every room, closed the windows, locked the doors. Gisborne jangled the keys as he and Heriot stood at the garden gate. He was looking hard at the horizon.

"There's the girl," he said. Heriot felt something contract about his heart.

"What news?"

"She will have to be told!"

"I know. Good Heavens, Gisborne, what a message!"

He stood there, biting his lips, some great struggle seeming to be going on within him. And in that moment of tragedy, Heriot found himself swept irresistibly towards the deeps of another's sorrow.

"Drive me down to Crutchet, Gisborne."

"Come along, then."

The doctor unfastened the mare and they climbed into the gig.

"You'll wire to her? Do you know her address?"

Heriot nodded, and they were both silent for a while.

Then Heriot spoke again.

"Isn't it possible to save her some of this?"

"Gisborne flapped the reins on the mare's back."

"You mean—?"

"Must there be an inquest?"

"Man, I can't swear lies! The poor mother died naturally enough; but Thorkell—"

Heriot stared at the wild waves of the moor.

"God help her," he said. "What a home-coming!"

So the day came, and Heriot sat on Thorkell's bank of sods in the meadow and watched the sun rise over the Bilberry firs. He returned to the white house, ate, smoked, and waited for that inevitable message that he knew would come. He had left instructions at Crutchet post-office, and in due course the message came to him prosaically enough brought by a youngster riding a bicycle that was painted red.

"Crossing to-morrow," ran the message. "Shall be at Crutchet about seven."

And Eve's "to-morrow" was to-day. Heriot was grateful for one thing as he made his plans. Burgoyne had called his men off from felling the tall firs.

A bell rang; there was a rattling of barrows, and the train came rolling in, dragging slowly along the platform as though maliciously prolonging the period of suspense. A door opened close to Heriot. He had a vision of a pale face with intent, yet restless eyes. Then he had held her hand for a moment, and was asking her perfunctorily about her luggage.

"Oh, I have only brought one small trunk. That one that the porter has just lifted out."

"I have a trap waiting for you."

"Thank you so much."

"I will tell the man to bring the box out."

Heriot held his breath. He felt the tragic nearness of the moment when her eyes would turn to him for the whole truth.

And suddenly she spoke to him, looking out towards the dim horizon.

"You did not tell me—all—in your message," she said.

Heriot's eyes were fixed on the head of the horse.

"I did not," he answered, "because—"

"I know—oh, I know. And I have felt that every moment of the day. Now let me tell you the thought that has haunted me. It will make it more easy for—us both."

He swung the whip gentle to and fro, and waited in silence.

"At Danebarrow—I shall find no one to meet me. Say 'Yes' or 'No'—I am ready to bear it."

"No one will meet you," he said.

He felt her shudder, smother something, and steel herself against the truth.

"Both—of them?"

"Both."

"Tell me as quickly as you can."

And he told her the truth, feeling that each word was the cut of a scourge.

When they came within sight of the white house, he felt her shiver and clasp herself as though cold; but she mastered her emotion for a moment, and spoke quite calmly as the dog-cart drew up outside the gate.

"I suppose there is no one here?"

"No. I thought it better not to arrange anything till I had seen you. There is Mrs. Lavender, who would come; I can drive over and fetch her for you."

Eve stepped down out of the cart.

"I would rather be left alone," she said; "if you will just see me safe in. I shall not mind being alone."

Heriot climbed out of the dog-cart, and fastened the horse to the fence. He was wondering how he could persuade her not to pass the night there all alone. Eve had gone on to the house, and Heriot had come close to

the porch in the dusk before he saw the grim pathos of this home-coming had broken her self-control at last.

She was leaning her arms against the lattice-work of the porch, and had hidden her face in them as though to shut out the poignant reality of these familiar surroundings. And though she uttered no sound, Heriot could see that her whole body struggled with the anguish that smothered her, stiffening itself against the wood-work of the porch, and twisting as though in pain. Her dumb agony shocked Heriot's very soul. He could only think of leaving her alone, and driving away to bring back Sam Lavender's wife to help her through the night.

He had turned, and was walking down the path, when he heard her speaking:

"Don't go—yet. I shall be stronger in a minute. It all came on me with a rush. I had not realized it—I think—till I stood—here—on the threshold."

Heriot turned back, feeling thick at the throat, yet very helpless.

"I know," he said, "it is as though a door had been shut upon one; a door that can never be opened."

She straightened, swept back her hair, and faced him.

"Ah, you think that, too! Yes, it is horrible, but then—I cannot cheat myself—and pretend—or think as I thought as a child. I can see nothing—beyond death, nothing that can make me hope. And that is why it is such a blank—such an utter, utter blank—to me."

The tragic workings of her mind seemed to gush forth in short, sharp spasms. And in that terrible candour, that bitter acceptance of her own beliefs, she showed her courage and her sincerity.

As for Heriot, he knew not what to say. They were looking, both of them, into the black void of the unknown, and there was no certain light to point to in the distance.

"One just comes to the edge of life," he said at last, "and sees where the path is broken. One has nothing but memories. Let me go in first for you."

"Memories!" she repeated, "yes; and it is all dark in here."

"I left a lantern near the step."

He felt and found it, opened the door, struck a match, and lit the candle.

"You will find some food in the kitchen, and a lamp ready. I may go now and fetch Sam Lavender's wife?"

He had given her the lantern, and light fell upon her bosom, but her face was in the shadow.

"I would rather be alone," she said.

"But—"

"Oh, Ben—Ben—I can call you that—can't you understand? I want to be alone—with them—to-night. I am strong now, and can they—frighten me? What has one to fear when one has made oneself face the eternal silence? If I had been upon the track to-night—I have not foresworn my belief in my own ignorance. It is easy—when one is a Christian—to look on death. And I know that—I have not that belief—to help me. Good-night."

CHAPTER XVII.

THEY had buried Stephen and Kitty Thorkell in the bleak churchyard at Monk's crossing, a churchyard that caught the roar of all the storm winds, and whose straggling thorn trees slanted like tattered banners across the blue. The "crown's quest" had been held at "The Squirrel," a long, low house whose windows were often bleary with the rain, and still more bleary with condensed breath in the thick of a winter evening.

Barnabas Sheldon had driven up to Danebarrow on the day of the funeral in time to join Eve in her carriage. And Barnabas had discovered his limitations in the presence of that silent girl whose white face covered a tragedy. Even to himself Sheldon felt that he was a shallow pool unable to do justice to the sense of the day's depth. Probably he had never felt so utterly discomfited. He found little to say to Eve, and that little was stilted and inadequate. Sheldon had cultivated only one method of expression. A man who had insisted on seeing the foolishness and the cant of life, he had discovered himself utterly unable to deal with a tragedy that robbed him of his conversational cleverness, and stirred in him feelings that he was unable to render into prose.

But though Sheldon had no music in him, he had his uses when his advice was needed on matters of law and of business. He took a room at "The Crown" at Crutchet, and drove up to Danebarrow next morning to help Eve look into her father's affairs. Barnabas appeared to think that an air of elder brotherliness was the most satisfactory attitude he could adopt, seeing that he seemed to have no power of himself to help

Happy is the Bride Who Gets a CHICAGO JEWEL GAS RANGE



AS a wedding gift, a Chicago Jewel Range is unique and ideal. The very name carries with it the sentiment that you are sincerely anxious for the future welfare of the bride and groom, and have bought "the best." It means that the cooking equipment of the home will be established on the most perfect basis possible—and that is certainly a most praiseworthy end to have in view.



Our New Store at 12 Queen Street East

The Chicago Jewel's reputation, extending for over one-third of a century, places it in the "absolutely perfect" class, and no chance of future disappointment is incurred in its purchase. The assortment of styles is large and varied—adapted to meet the needs of every size of household. Call at our New Showrooms and see them in operation.

PRICES FROM \$12 TO \$50

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ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES

Note New Address: 12 Queen Street East



No. 173—Elevated oven and broiler range, 18½ in. ovens. Takes up little room.



No. A172—Cabinet Range, with warming closet, 18-2 in. oven. Eight burners. Useful for every purpose.

The Subscription List Opened on Thursday, June 23, and Will Close on or Before Monday, July 4th, 1910, at 4 o'clock.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation Offer

On behalf of Dyment, Cassels & Co.

AT \$100 PER SHARE

\$1,500,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock with a Bonus of 20% of Common Stock of

MURRAY-KAY LIMITED

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

A Consolidation of the W. A. Murray Co., Limited, Established 1853, and the John Kay Company, Limited, Established 1843.

CAPITALIZATION

Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative.....	\$1,500,000
Common Stock.....	1,500,000

Of the above \$1,500,000 of preferred stock subscriptions had been received previous to the public offering for \$1,000,000, and accepted, leaving for public subscription the sum of \$500,000.

The Murray-Kay Limited is a consolidation of two of the oldest and most successful mercantile businesses in Canada.

They have been closely identified with the up-growth of Toronto, as the leading retail centre of the country, the John Kay Company, Limited, having been established back as early as 1843, while the W. A. Murray Company, Limited, started business on a portion of the site of its present large premises on King Street in 1853.

The growth of both businesses has been of a very steady and permanent character, and the men who have in recent years given added success to both companies will, in addition to being largely financially interested in the new company, be actively identified with its management and direction.

The business of the two companies included in the consolidation were taken over as of January 31st, 1910, and the profit made since that time will, therefore, go to the new Company.

The 7 per cent. cumulative dividend on the preferred stock now being offered for sale accrues from June 16th, 1910, which will result in the subscriber receiving dividends on the stock even previous to the date on which it is purchased. The 20 per cent. bonus of common stock given with the preferred means that for every five shares of preferred stock allotted the subscriber will receive one full share of common.

The earnings of the two companies for the past three years, as established by the accountants, amounted to \$589,375.65, being at the rate of \$196,458.55. This period included what was generally known as the panic year, which was one of the most unfavorable for retail business in a great many years. These earnings are equal to over 13 per cent. on the total issue of the preferred stock of the new Company. After the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred there would remain a surplus of over 6 per cent. available for distribution on the common stock. The earnings since January 31st, 1910, indicate that both companies during the present year will show a greater earning power than in any previous year.

It is the determination of the directors to have at all times a most competent and aggressive management in order that the new Company should keep pace with the tremendous development that is occurring throughout Canada.

Full particulars regarding the terms of subscription and the businesses of both companies will be found in the prospectus published in the issue of this paper on Saturday, June 25th.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from Dyment, Cassels and Co., and from members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Applications may be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded, with the instalment due on application, to the head office or any branch of

Bank of Toronto, Home Bank of Canada, Canadian Debentures Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and to

DYMENT, CASSELS & COMPANY,

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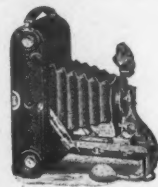
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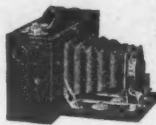
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The smallest and simplest of all the Pocket Kodaks. Especially designed for those who wish to take good pictures the simplest way. Pulling down the bed automatically springs the front into position, no focusing necessary—just locate the image in the finder and press the lever.

Equipped with first quality Meniscus Achromatic lens, fitted to Pocket Automatic Shutter, adjusted for both snap shot and time exposures. Brilliant Reversible Finder. Covered with black seal grain leather, nickel-plated fittings.



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BROWNIE

Pictures
2 1/4 x 4 1/4

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Inexpensive, devoid of all complications, extremely simple to understand and to operate, this dainty little pocket camera takes first-class pictures, equipped with first quality Meniscus Achromatic Lens, Pocket Automatic Shutter (adapted for both snap shots and time exposures), Automatic Focusing Lock, Tripod Sockets and Reversible Finder. Covered with fine quality black imitation leather, nickel-plated fittings.



No. 3
BROWNIE
CAMERA

Pictures
3 1/4 x 4 1/4

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Designed for one of the most popular of amateur sizes, the No. 3 Brownie brings 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 pictures within the scope of simple inexpensive Brownie photography. Easily operated by the children, it will satisfy the grown-up people as well. Equipped with first quality Meniscus Achromatic Lens, Eastman Rotary Shutter, adapted for both snap shot and time exposures. Two finders. Covered with fine quality imitation black leather, nickel-plated fittings.



No. 2
BROWNIE
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Pictures
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Remarkable pictures have been produced by these simple fixed focus cameras, even in the hands of school children, while work of the highest character has been done by experts.

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Kodaks and Brownies, \$1.00 to \$111.00. Ask your dealer or write us for our complete catalogue.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AEROPLANE RACES

AVIATION WEEK at ATLANTIC CITY

It is not a far cry back to "Darius Green and his flyin' machine" when aerial navigation was considered impossible.

To-day Atlantic City is preparing for a great Aviation Meet from July 2 to 11, when three of the greatest flyers of the modern world will demonstrate their mastery of the air.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the holder of the world's record for speed, will fly daily from July 4 to 11.

Walter E. Brookins, who holds the record for high flying, will give exhibitions July 7 to 11 in a Wright aeroplane.

This is the first contest between the Wright and Curtiss machines.

It is also expected that Charles K. Hamilton, the great long distance aviator, will be present and race from July 7 to 11.

There will be prize events each day, including a fifty-mile flight over a five-mile circular course, and prize high flying, July 7 to 11, directly over the beach front and ocean.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the direct route to Atlantic City, and excursion tickets are on sale from all points. Connections are made in Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, with trains over the Delaware River Bridge, all-rail route.

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sued at single fare, with ten cents added, to a great many points in Ontario, good going Saturday or Sunday, valid returning Monday. For tickets and further information call at City Ticket Office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4200.

himself to be natural. For three hours he sat at Thorkell's desk, emptying the drawers of their letters and papers, and passing them to Eve before he looked at them himself. And perhaps Barnabas's unemotional manner helped the girl through this dismal and pathetic business, acting as a sedative, and helping her to face reality. The man did not stir her emotions; in truth, he seemed mortally afraid of being compelled to face anything in the way of tears.

Sheldon's summing up of the dead man's affairs was as brief as his researches had been minute and lengthy. There was a will that left everything to his wife, and ultimately to the daughter. And the worldly goods that Thorkell had left behind him were tabulated by Barnabas as follows:

The property of Danebarrow, house, land, and furniture.

A balance of fifteen pounds at the bank.

The sum of seven shillings and threepence found in the house.

A deposit of twenty pounds due on the publication of the next book.

The royalties that might still be earned by past books—a negligible figure.

No bills left unpaid, so far as could be gathered.

Barnabas handed these "data" to Eve, left her alone with them, and went out into the garden to smoke.

Sheldon, sauntering about the place and meditating certain rather primitive matters, was confronted by a tall, sinewy, brown-faced man who turned in at the white gate. Sheldon had seen Heriot in the churchyard at Monk's Crossing, and he had inferred him to be one of the Thorkell's solitary friends. The fact that Heriot had stood so close to Eve beside the grave had led Sheldon to wonder how much right he had to so intimate a nearness. Barnabas had seen them look at one another, and he had been struck—none too pleasantly—by the gleam of sympathy that the man's eyes had for Eve's.

Barnabas was the dog in possession that afternoon. He looked at Heriot as he would have looked at a stranger who had entered his private room at the office.

"Is Miss Thorkell at home?"

"Yes."

"Oh."

"She is looking over some business affairs."

"I see. Mr. Sheldon, I believe—her lawyer?"

Barnabas was not helpful. He stood stolidly in the middle of the path, his grey eyes staring at Heriot through their glasses. And Sheldon could assume that species of concentrated, yet perfectly courteous, stare that is as effective at times as the blank surface of a wall.

"No; I happen to be an old friend," he said.

"I see."

"Can I carry a message?"

"Oh, no thanks. I have some sort of privilege, though it may not be of long standing."

"Indeed," said Barnabas, still with the same stare.

Heriot flushed slightly, not having the advantage of Sheldon's unemotional exterior. Nothing could be more obvious than the fact that Barnabas chose to remain in the middle of the path. The men were anti-pathetic. How long they would have stood there, balancing one another, was a problem that was rendered superfluous by Eve's appearing from amid the cypresses.

She seemed to divine the antagonism between the two, and her method of assuaging it was to sweep both into one common net.

"Barnabas, you have seen Mr. Benjamin before. Mr. Sheldon—an old friend. Come in with me. I want to talk over a few things. And it is nearly tea-time. You must have some tea, Barnabas, before you start back to town."

When Sheldon had gone and Heriot was left alone with Eve, he found his mood towards her overshadowed and blurred by self-conscious memories. That deep sympathy which had opened so suddenly between them became, as it were, too dear a boon for him to dare to claim it. He had come to Danebarrow with many things to say to her, but Barnabas had scattered them all as a boy scatters birds with a stone.

Eve was the first to speak.

"I want to show you a letter I found in my father's desk."

They were still standing by the gate, and Heriot started, spurred by his own thoughts.

"Yes—"

"Somehow I could not show it to Barnabas. He would not have read it with my eyes. Isn't it strange how in a few days one may grow beyond one's friends?"

Her frank and pathetic acceptance of him as one who sympathised and understood filled Heriot with a con-



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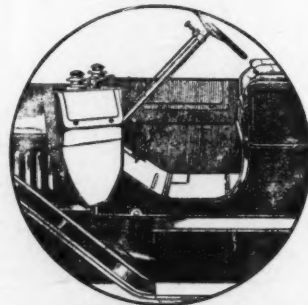
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fused medley of joy and of pain.

"May I see the letter?"

She turned back towards the house, and he followed her, feeling that some subtle force drew him, a force that he would have to grapple and to overcome. Eve passed through the garden, and on into the meadow, bearing towards that little shelter that her father had been building that day before he died. This last and incomplete labor of his had touched and stirred Eve more than anything else. She had no reproaches to throw at Thorkell. It was as though she understood that he had been absorbed into the tragedy body and soul. A

great part of life had suddenly been torn from him, and spiritually he had bled to death. All the tragic intensity of the past found continuity in her and re-expressed itself. She had taken the dead into the fullness of her own life.

It was Burgoyne's letter that she showed to Heriot, that last challenge that had foreshadowed war. And as they sat on the bank of sods, looking towards the sombre spires of Biberly, she told Heriot of much that was in her heart.

"I can see how it all happened now," she said, "and if they had only taken me more deeply into their lives

I might have saved them some of their suffering and this end. Did my father ever talk to you?"

"Once or twice. His reason was that they wished to save you pain."

She smiled at the distance, a smile that was full of compassionate reproachfulness.

"To save me pain! And they never let me know they were so desperately poor! What a tragedy—to be too sensitive and too proud! It was a martyrdom, but I shall gather up their ashes."

She sat awhile in silence, her chin resting on her hand, her eyes at gaze,

(Concluded on page 16.)

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LIVING IT DOWN

(Continued from page 15).

her black dress making her skin look more white and translucent. But she was not a fragile woman for all the delicacy of her "finish." Heriot knew that she was far more primitive than she appeared, and that the muscles under that white skin were supple and very strong. He had seen her lift a heavy travelling trunk that Cordy Squire had brought up from Crutchet Station, and when he had persuaded her to let him carry the thing, he had found it heavier than was pleasant.

"Do you know of what I am thinking?" she said at last; "No? Well, it is of that man Burgoyne. It was he who put the torch to the faggots and consummated their martyrdom."

"By the sacrilege yonder?"

She beat the soles with her open hand.

"What do these things tell me? Oh, the pity and the pathos of it, the arrogance, the selfishness! This was the last labor of my father's hands. I can see it all so plainly—now."

"It was brutal," he answered.

"The brutality of a man who follows his own purpose, and sweeps others calmly out of his path. I have already foreseen what to expect."

"You mean that Burgoyne—?"

"He will still try to buy this place perhaps by pushing forward a man of straw. And I am interested in his motives."

"The lust to possess?"

"I am beginning to suspect something more than that. Bilberry gave me a curious clue. I went the other morning early, and looked at the ground where they had been digging. They appeared to have been opening trenches, and had covered them in again. I found something that has a strange significance."

"What was it?"

She felt in the pocket of her skirt, brought out a little leather case, opened it, and took out a greenish piece of metal, which she dropped into Heriot's outstretched hand.

His eyes lit up with instant surprise.

"A bronze fibula! You found this over there?"

"I was thinking, and as one does things half unconsciously in such a mood, I kept turning a clod of earth under one foot. It crumbled in half, and I happened to look down at it, and saw that, half crusted up in the soil."

Heriot was turning it over in his palm.

"It looks like a Roman fibula," he said.

Her cheeks had flushed slightly.

"At that old museum at Namur you can see bowls full of such things. Don't you grasp the possible significance of this?"

He gave her the little clasp, with its crusting of green decay.

"It might explain a very great deal. Will you tell me what you are going to do?"

"Live here," she said.

"Alone?"

"Why not?"

"But surely—"

"I know," she broke in, "you are wondering how it can be done. You are looking on me, as a man persists in looking on a woman, as a being inferior in many ways to himself. Yes, cover it with chivalry, the old prejudice is the same. Well, I have faith in myself. I have saved a little money—I, a woman; I am not so helpless as you might think. For the last two years I have earned a living, other than by my teaching in a school. There was no great incentive then. I shall have something far fiercer to drive me now."

Heriot appeared profoundly troubled.

"I was not thrusting my man's prejudices upon you," he said, "but to live alone—here—"

"What of yourself? You are not afraid of the depths of a wood!"

"That seems different."

"Why should it? And what have I to be afraid of? Housebreakers or criticisms of the community? I shall have work to do and a battle to fight."

He was still unpersuaded.

"But the loneliness? And the winter nights?"

She looked at him with something between laughter and tears in her eyes.

"Do you want to drive me away, Ben? Can't you feel that my heart is here, with the two who are dead? I have a destiny to fulfil for their sakes, and I shall not let this dear corner of the world pass out of my hands. As for the loneliness, I shall have work to do and friends to see me sometimes. And if my plans prosper, you will find some respectable soul in possession of my kitchen."

"Well, you know best," he said.

"Which means that I am too far gone in obstinacy."

"No," he answered; "only that I want to see you happy."

(To be continued.)

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Open Car Accidents

Many more accidents due to the careless entering and leaving of cars occur in Summer than in Winter. The reason is that on open cars passengers cannot be so carefully shepherded by motorman and conductor. On closed cars the employees of the Toronto Railway Company are usually posted at the two car entrances, and are thus in a position to warn or assist passengers whose impatience to enter or leave the car causes most of the accidents.

On the open cars the same supervision can hardly be exercised by the car crew; and it is therefore necessary that passengers should be doubly cautious. This advice applies particularly to women passengers, whose habit of clinging with the right hand to the car as they step to the ground is a most dangerous one. Most men know how to get off a car, the chief trouble with them being that too often they will board or alight before the car comes to a stop. As a rule, however, they get off properly, using the left hand to steady themselves, and stepping off in the direction the car is going.

Too commonly women step off at a right angle, holding on with the right hand, so that in the event of the car not having come to a dead stop, they are in imminent peril of being violently swung to the ground. So often have women been told the safe and the dangerous way to leave a street car that an apology might be necessary for again calling attention to the subject if there were any evidence that previous advice had been heeded. Accident statistics furnish the excuse for emphasizing for the thousandth time the fact that there is only one safe way to leave a street car, and that is to step off in the direction in which the car is going.

Above all things, be sure the car has come to a dead stop; for there is absolutely no safe way to enter or leave a moving car.

JAMES GUNN, Superintendent,
Toronto Railway Company.

Financial
Comment

THE consolidation of five of the principal steel finishing plants of Canada into what shall be known as "The Steel Company of Canada, Limited," which has recently been effected, marks another mile post in the industrial development of the Dominion. Probably no feature of Canadian development, during the past few years, has occupied such a prominent position before the eyes, not only of the iron and steel trade itself, but also of the financiers of the Dominion, as that of the iron and steel industries.

The growth of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company out of the little wayside forge, and the development of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company proceeding simultaneously with that of a number of other iron and steel concerns, have been watched carefully, not only by the captains of industry within Canada, but also by the outside world. During the past couple of years has gone on a war between the steel and coal interests which, as all remember, was finally taken to the Privy Council in England, where it attracted much attention to the Canadian situation.

Gradually all these more or less scattered and individual developments have been converging towards a point at which, while competition may be partially eliminated, specialization, standardization and other economies affected by consolidation will place the iron and steel industry of this country in a safer position than it could ever have reached otherwise.

The announcement of a few weeks since, when it was stated that Mr. Plummer, of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, had declared that it was the intention of the directors of that concern to establish wire, nail and other steel finishing plants at advantageous points throughout the Dominion, caused something akin to consternation both in iron and steel and financial circles. The interest among the iron and steel circles was attracted mainly because it became evident that something in the nature of a war was impending between the eastern iron and steel concern and the new western consolidation. In fact, it was quite evident that it was the latter consolidation which had been the occasion of the determination credited to Mr. Plummer. This consolidation, it was generally believed, would take away from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company its biggest customers. As a matter of fact the largest customers of that company were certainly among those included in the consolidation. Prominent in the consolidation was a concern—The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company—which was able to supply other constituent parts of the consolidation with the material required by them, so that the natural assumption would be that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company would be a heavy loser in the readjustment.

Subsequent announcements make it appear that some sort of peace terms must have been entered into between the two concerns. We are now told that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will not erect these steel finishing plants to which reference has been made; and on the other hand, it would seem very probable that the falling off, on account of the consolidation, in the trade of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will not be so serious as at first thought.



BETWEEN industrial concerns, as between nations, the peaceable method of settling disputes is the cheapest and the most sensible. Apparently the two concerns have decided to adopt this method. It seemed for a time as though trouble would also arise over the matter of a name. The new consolidation had apparently stolen a march on the older by obtaining a charter under the name of "The Canadian Steel Corporation," while the consolidation of the Dominion Iron and Steel and the Dominion Coal Companies, had obtained a Provincial charter under the same name. It would have been disappointing to have seen men big enough to bring about consolidations of this nature, declaring war upon each other and sacrificing the interests of shareholders and of the whole Canadian industrial position.

Here was the Eastern consolidation just emerging, weakened, from the fight of the previous few years, and here, on the other hand, was the Western consolidation, just being effected. Serious as would be the effect upon the whole Canadian industrial situation of a war between these prominent interests, none the less serious would have been the effect upon the financial situation. Even as it is, the iron and steel concerns of Canada are in a somewhat doubtful position owing to the fact that the Government bounties which for years have been received by them and which, in the case of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company alone, amounted to upwards of a million dollars a year, are about to be cancelled. In addition to this are certain increased expenditures, threats of labor troubles and other uncertain conditions. Few of the concerns are yet old enough to have demonstrated their permanent earning capacity, and, while there is little doubt in this country regarding the future of the situation, the market position of securities and the possibility of obtaining the necessary financial support would unquestionably be seriously menaced by any misunderstandings between interests of such prominence as those concerned in the present discussion. England, more especially, but also the other countries of the world from which Canada is hoping to obtain an enormous amount of financial assistance during the few years to come would certainly have formed a poor enough opinion of the capacity of men who would, by entering on a war with each other, over matters which could otherwise be adjusted, display an absolute lack of ability to comprehend the effect of their acts upon a critical situation.

At the present time the situation is, that the Eastern interests will take the name: "The Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited," while the Western will take the term: "The Steel Company of Canada, Limited," both thus abandoning the particular title in dispute.

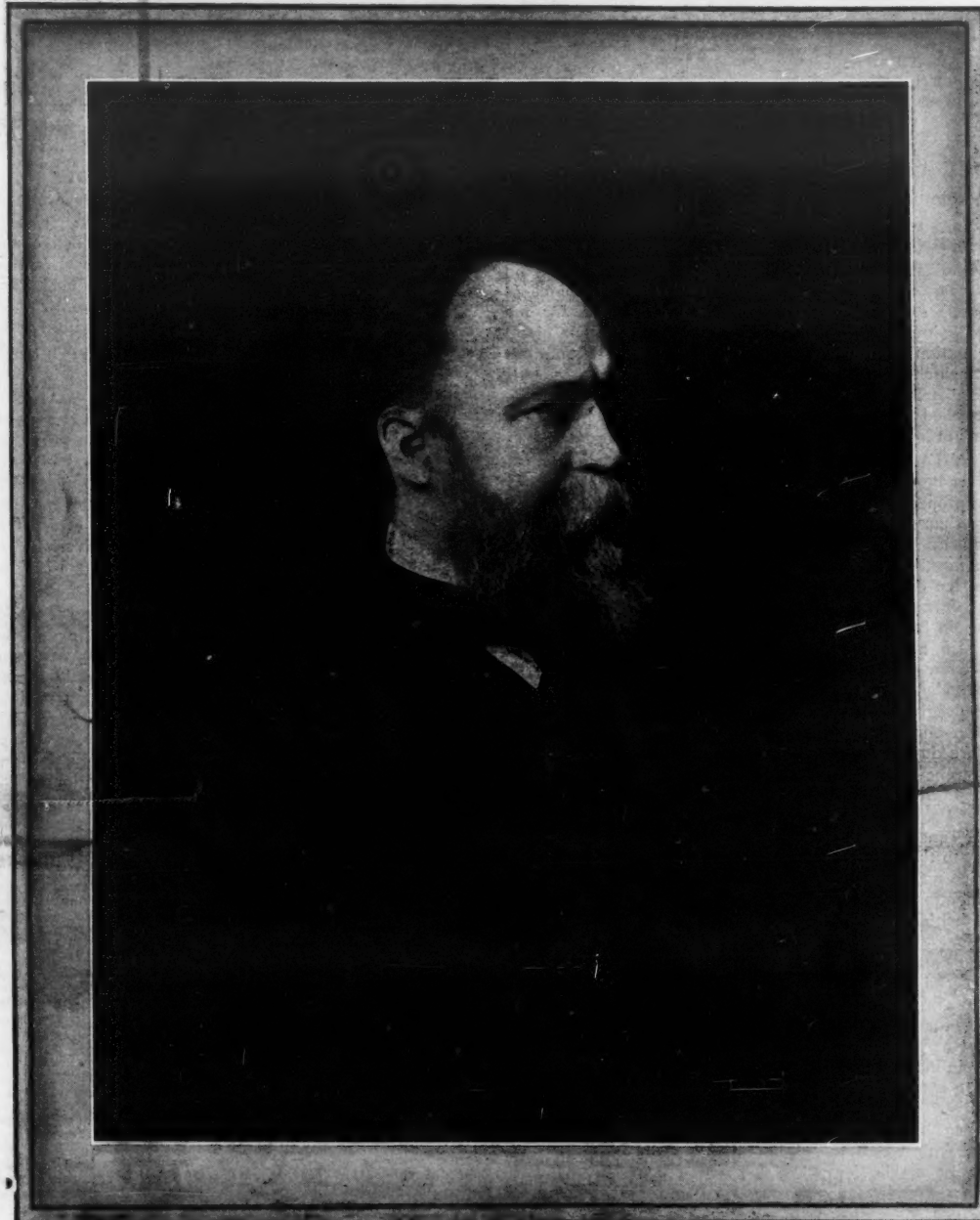
Very little accurate information seems yet to have been given out concerning the Steel Company of Canada. The facts which follow have been obtained from authentic sources, and will be found interesting to all those concerned in developments of this nature.

FOR some years past rumors have been heard, from time to time, of the possible amalgamation of a number of concerns, the most prominent among which were the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company and the Montreal Rolling Mills. About two years ago certain more or less definite views upon the topic were exchanged between Mr. Robert Hobson of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company and Mr. William McMaster of the Montreal Rolling Mills. Negotiations proceeded in a somewhat desultory manner until six months ago, when the consolidation idea began to take shape, and Messrs. C. S. Wilcox of Hamilton Steel, C. A. Birge of the Canada Screw, Lloyd Harris of Brantford, and W. M. Aitken, representing Montreal interests, discussed the matter seriously and in detail. The outcome was the merging of The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, The Canada Screw Company, The Canada Bolt and Nut Company, The Montreal Rolling Mills, and the Do-

four companies, the capitalization and bond issues would seem to have been as follows:

Hamilton S. and I., Common Stock.....	\$3,000,000
Canada Screw, Common Stock.....	1,250,000
Canada Screw, Preferred Stock.....	1,250,000
Canada Bolt and Nut, Common Stock.....	880,000
Canada Bolt and Nut, Preferred Stock.....	880,000
Canada Bolt and Nut, Bonds.....	650,000
Montreal Rolling Mills, Common Stock.....	1,234,300
Montreal Rolling Mills, Bonds.....	500,000

The preferred stock in each case carries dividends of 7 per cent., while the common stock seems to have paid from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., the bonds being 6 per cent. The securities of the four concerns, exclusive of the Dominion Wire, would consequently be as follows: Bonds, \$1,150,000; preferred stock, \$2,130,000; common stock, \$6,364,300.



SIR EDMUND WALKER.

President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, created a Knight in the initial list of birthday honors of George V.

minion Wire Manufacturing Company of Montreal. The capitalization has been fixed as follows:

NAME: "THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED."	CAPITALIZATION AND SECURITIES.	Authorized. To be Issued.
Stock, Common.....	\$15,000,000	\$11,500,000
Stock, Cum. Pref. 7 per cent....	10,000,000	6,500,000
Total Stock.....	\$25,000,000	\$18,000,000
Bonds, 6 per cent. 30-year.....	10,000,000	6,850,000

The capitalization was based on the actual earnings of the past three years of four of the companies and upon the estimated earnings of the remaining company—the Canada Bolt and Nut Company—based on the few months of the present year during which it has been in operation.

BASIS OF NEW ISSUES.

It is reassuring to learn that the volume of new securities is based upon the actual earning capacity of the individual plants as demonstrated by past experience. The assets of the various concerns were appraised and the books audited by competent appraisal and audit companies. The different concerns entering the consolidation agreed to accept the bonds of the Steel Company of Canada for two-thirds of the appraised value of the properties. They also agreed to accept preferred stock for the remaining one-third of the appraised value plus the liquid assets of the properties, and common stock against the earning capacity as demonstrated by the history of the company.

An important provision is that by which the company is prevented from paying dividends on its common stock until such time as, from earnings of the company, there has been placed in the treasury a sufficient amount to pay dividends on the preferred stock for one year in advance.



LITTLE has been known by the public, so far, concerning the capitalization of the various concerns. For the most part the stock has been held privately, and there has apparently been considerable amount of reluctance to give out particulars. In the case of the Dominion Wire Company, the stock has been almost all held by the Farrel interests, which took over the company three years ago from the Fairman family. In the case of the remaining

A few words regarding the history of the various companies and the nature of their output becomes necessary to comprehend the advantages to be derived from the consolidation just effected.

Hamilton Steel and Iron.—This concern brings its ore to Hamilton from Lake Superior mines. At Hamilton are located two blast furnaces with a capacity of 550 tons per day. The ore is assembled at Hamilton at a very low cost, owing to the short haulage and advantages of water carriage for a very considerable portion of the route. The coke for the furnaces is brought up from Connellsville. The company also has four open hearth steel furnaces for the production of steel ingots, having a capacity of 100,000 tons per year. Rolling mills are also located at Hamilton for the rolling of steel ingots into shapes, bars and other products, besides which considerable bar iron is also produced. It is of great importance to state that over 80 per cent. of the total output of the entire works is consumed within 75 miles of the city of Hamilton. Some of the heaviest consumers of the products of the company are located close at hand—in or near the city of Hamilton. Mention might be made of the International Harvesting Company, the Westinghouse Co., the Berlin Machinery Company, Oliver Plow Company, and Gartschore-Thompson pipe works. These companies, alone, take probably 35,000 tons of pig iron, annually, besides bars, out of the total of about 180,000 tons of pig produced by the Hamilton company each year. The Hamilton company itself uses from 30,000 to 40,000 tons per year of its own pig, in manufacturing steel for its own use, this steel being rolled into bars, shapes, etc.

THE Canada Screw Company.—This concern is located at Hamilton. It manufactures a full line of screws, tacks, nails and different kinds of wire and products thereof. Some years ago it became amalgamated with the Ontario Tack Company. Mr. Cyrus A. Birge has been the leading factor in the company which has been in existence since 1868.

The Montreal Rolling Mills.—This concern was founded somewhere around 1868, subsequently taking in the Pillow-Hersey and the Hodgson pipe works and possibly other smaller concerns. It makes rolled iron and steel bars, nails, bolts and nuts, track spikes, wrought iron pipe, shot, white lead, putty and some similar lines of iron and steel products.

Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co.—The plant of this

concern is located at Lachine, near Montreal having been established there some years ago by Cooper-Fairman interests, and later becoming the property more particularly of the latter. A few years ago these sold out to W. H. Farrel and his associates. Among them was a Mr. Galey, who is the owner of the dry air system used in connection with blast furnaces which is now being adopted by the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, and by the use of which the greater portion of the moisture is extracted from the air before it enters the furnace and a saving of from 75c. to \$1 per ton is effected. Mr. Farrel and his associates were concerned in the United States Steel Corporation or its subsidiary concerns. The Dominion Wire Company manufactures lines similar to the Canada Screw Company, but in addition thereto makes fencing.

Canada Bolt and Nut.—This concern is composed of the Gananogue Bolt and Nut Company, the Belleville Rolling Mills Company, the Toronto Bolt and Forge, and the Brantford Screw Company. These concerns were only brought into consolidation with each other in January last, and owing to this, as well as to the fact that a portion of the plant was not available for operation, previously, has no record behind it as a single concern. Its output is bolts and nuts, drop forging, screws, nails, and wire products.



OBJECTS of Consolidation.—From a glance at the above it will be seen that a great deal of duplication takes place between the different plants of the company. For instance, the Dominion Wire Company at Montreal makes the same line of goods as the Canada Screw, and the Montreal Rolling Mills makes many lines manufactured by the Canada Bolt and Nut Company, so that the various concerns have in the past been competitors. Under the consolidation, this competition will be eliminated. This, however, will not necessarily work out to the disadvantage of consumers, inasmuch as the consolidation will be able to effect economies which will permit it to sell its product at an even lower price, if necessary, than in the past, and yet make a very much larger profit. Take the saving of freight alone—the exact amount of this would, of course, be impossible to estimate, but when one considers that each mill will in future supply its own district instead of shipping long distances into that of its competitors, as previously, some idea from the savings in freight alone may be gained. The saving, however, does not stop here, but extends to specialization in manufacture—as for instance, in the case of twenty or thirty different kinds of screws being manufactured, one line will be turned out in large quantities at one plant instead of several lines in smaller quantities. Very large savings may be made in the Hamilton Steel Company alone. When rolls have to be changed frequently in order to produce small quantities of different shapes, a great loss is experienced as against the production of large quantities without the changing of rolls. Again, a great saving will be effected in administration, in the selling force—whereby one salesman may cover the ground formerly covered by two or more—also in purchasing and in rents and a thousand and one ways which anyone familiar with the operation of large industrial concerns may readily imagine.

These consolidations follow industrial development as naturally as day does night, if, in fact, they do not in many cases actually precede it. The cutting down of operating expenses and of costs generally is one of the most important factors in the establishment of the pre-eminence of any industry over its rival or of any industrial country over its rival countries.

The officers and directors of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, are as follows:

President—Charles S. Wilcox, Hamilton, director of the Traders Bank and other institutions, and president of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company.

Vice-Presidents—Cyrus A. Birge, Hamilton, president of the Hamilton Screw Company, director of the Bank of Hamilton; H. S. Holt, Montreal, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.

General Manager—Robert Hobson, Hamilton, also general manager of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company.

Secretary—Lloyd Harris, Esq., M.P., Brantford, president of the Canada Bolt and Nut Company.

Directors—Senator William Gibson, Hamilton, president of Bank of Hamilton; E. B. Osler, Toronto, president of the Dominion Bank, director of C.P.R.; William Southam, Hamilton, Director of Hamilton Steel and Iron; W. D. Matthews, Toronto, director C.P.R.; Charles Alexander, Providence, R.I., president American Screw Company; John Milne, director Hamilton Steel and Iron; and I. Hamilton Benn, of London, England.

—\$—\$—

THE offering of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company's bonds, which is being made in Toronto as in other portions of Canada at the present time, is an event which must attract some notice throughout Ontario if for no other reason than that the offering of an Eastern Township proposition is a most unusual event. The Eastern Townships are not known outside of the province of Quebec so well as within it. They lie to the south of the River St. Lawrence, and Sherbrooke is the largest city in that section between Montreal and Quebec. The Townships embrace a rich farming district, dairy farming being a specialty. The district is also rich in minerals and timber, and it is hoped that the power development which is being undertaken in connection with the present offering of bonds will be the means of adding greatly to the already liberal number of manufacturing concerns.

The offering which is being made consists of \$700,000 out of the total \$1,500,000 authorized 5 per cent. bonds. The price is 95 and accrued interest, purchasers receiving a stock bonus of 40 per cent. of the amount of their bond purchase. The total present issue of stock is \$700,000, par value, out of the total authorized issue of \$1,500,000.

Those who are investigating this proposition may first pass by other particulars and examine the report of Messrs. Ross & Holgate, which firm bears an enviable reputation in the city of Montreal. This firm estimates that when the company is in full operation the net revenue from the railway will be \$27,300, and that from the power plant \$42,000, making a total of \$69,300.

Economist

Extravagance

Curse of the Day

THOUGHTLESS spending is the great curse of the day, says Roger W. Babson in "The Ticker." Almost every nation, state, city, corporation, firm and individual is to-day spending more than it ought on unproductive things.

The nations of the world are building battleships at a rate which is almost beyond comprehension, and yet in a few years these will all be obsolete. States and cities are borrowing and spending apparently without the least concern as to the effect of these expenditures on future taxpayers; corporations and firms are so ruthlessly running into debt that the calling of the loans of an average country bank would cause 60 per cent. of its customers to go into bankruptcy, if they could not borrow elsewhere.

But however bad these things are, they do not begin to have such far reaching results as the petty extravagances of the individual. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people of this country are to-day spending one-third of their money in purely unproductive and wasteful ways, and thereby bringing on high prices and other disasters. If they would save this money and invest it in productive enterprises better and healthier conditions for everybody would result. When one considers what huge sums are spent on harmful pleasures—excessive smoking and drinking, extravagant millinery, theatres, travel, unnatural hotel life, jewelry, and a host of other such things—by persons who cannot afford it, is there any wonder that there is no greater demands for bonds?

I am not referring to the extravagance of the rich, as they are buying securities to-day; but rather to the useless expenditure of the average man making from \$1,500 to \$3,500 a year. Many of these men are now saving nothing—and perhaps borrowing—when they might be buying one or more bonds every year. These are the men who are buying automobiles and other luxuries in a way which—unless the craze is stopped—will be in danger of throwing this country into a period of severe business depression.

Now some say, "Am I not circulating the money better and is not the country as a whole more prosperous if I purchase an auto instead of a bond?" My answer is, "Most assuredly NO." The money is bound to circulate just the same whether you buy an auto, or a bond, or deposit the money in the bank; but this isn't the point. The great economic difference lies in the fact that when one buys an auto the money is used to pay men to make an unproductive machine, and in a few years there is nothing to show for this labor; but when one buys a bond, the money is used to develop a productive enterprise, such as water-power, an irrigation ditch, or a railroad, which will be a source of wealth to future generations.

I mention automobiles especially because of all things I believe they are the one most apparent factor causing the present decline in bonds. Of course, considering all the people, intemperance is probably the greatest curse; but the class chiefly affected by intemperance would not be especially good prospects for bond salesmen. The men, however, who buy autos should buy bonds, and of the \$400,000,000 which this year will be spent on autos and their accessories at least \$350,000,000 is being spent by men who cannot afford it and who should invest the money in good securities.

These figures refer simply to one year's output of machines and not to the manufacturing plants. Certainly there must be fully as much more invested each year in new plants, making a total for 1910 of about \$700,000,000 of new money spent on the automobile business.

When one considers that this is above the average total transactions in bonds for an entire year on the New York Stock Exchange, the importance of the matter is very evident.

But this is not all; automobiles are not only one item. When one analyzes and summarizes all the unproductive and unnecessary expenditures of the average man, the total is something stupendous. If only a fractional part could be devoted to the purchase of bonds, investment bankers would be amazed at the great increase and we would enter a period of true prosperity.

Now, how can this be brought about? I know of but one way, namely, by a campaign of education. To-day it is the fad to spend money on useless and unproductive things. Why should it not be the fad to save money and invest it intelligently in legitimate enterprises? We need to wage a campaign on intelligent use of money with the slogan, "Invest money instead of spending it." We should look up to men who save rather than to men who spend. We should condemn those who are living beyond their means and exalt those who refuse to follow the crowd.

In short, why not institute a campaign to form public sentiment in favor of saving and investing? All bankers and all manufacturers engaged in the production of necessities could well afford to aid in such work. Our Government might solve its tariff and tax problems by aiding also. "Economy Clubs" could be formed in each community in which the club is located.

These are but one or two ways. Time would devise many other ways to accomplish the desired results. What we need now, immediately, is to recognize the difficulty and each to begin to reduce his useless expenditures. They will be sure to increase their investing, and this in turn will increase the demand for securities and enable manufacturers to readily obtain all needed money, which in turn will reduce the price of commodities, increase our exports and bring about a period of true prosperity. On the other hand, as long as things continue as at present, bonds and similar investments will continue to decline until there is a forced readjustment caused either by a few years of intense depression or by another great panic.

THUMBNAILED EDITORIAL.

Says the senior member of a Toronto banking house—

"Teach the rudiments of business and finance in the higher grades of our public schools, and the benefit would be enormous. We have a young man in this office—a Harvard graduate—who isn't worth a dollar a day to us because he's high up in the vice, yet he doesn't know why a company issues bonds; he's a crack classical scholar, but if you asked him what a cumulative preferred 7 per cent. share was, he'd have to consult a book for an answer. In other words, the great world of business is a Chinese puzzle to him. He can't understand, much less analyze, the financial statement issued by an industrial concern; no one ever taught him the difference between gross and net earnings, consequently he is unfit to either invest his own money or to advise his friends."

"They teach young men and women a whole lot that helps them to make money, but nothing as to how to take care of money. If professors would cut out some of their dead languages and get the 'financial page' into the schools, unscrupulous investors could not claim so many victims, and I believe employers would donate enough to support a 'chair of finance.'"



W. H. Brouse, of Brouse, Mitchell & Co., President Toronto Stock Exchange, 1910.

Points on Investments.

The following is from "Investors' Reference," published for customers by A. E. Ames & Co., Limited.

WHAT A BOND IS:—Bonds are usually issued in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, and for a given term of years. They are secured by a mortgage, which is usually held by a Trust Company, as Trustee for the bondholders, on property of value, and are usually a direct obligation of the corporation issuing them. The interest which they bear must be paid before any dividends are distributed on any stock of the issuing corporation. Attached to each bond are coupons representing the amount of interest payable each half-year.

WHAT STOCKS ARE:—While bonds constitute a direct lien on property, stocks represent the ownership of the property. The capital stock of a company is divided into shares, having usually, in Canada, a par value of \$100 each. Each share of stock entitles the holder to one vote at the meetings of the company. The stock of a company is often divided into two classes, preferred and common. The former may have a fixed dividend rate which must be paid before any dividend is declared on the common. It also often constitutes a prior lien to the common stock on the assets of the company. The preferred as to dividends in some companies is "cumulative," that is, any deficit in the dividend rate paid to preference shareholders during any one year or more must be made up before any common stock dividend may be paid; or the preference in dividend may be non-cumulative—relating only to division of profits for the current year.

INVESTMENT KNOWLEDGE:—When placing their funds investors should not be content to act entirely upon the advice furnished by investment agents. Such advice may be sound, but if supplemented by careful investigation on the part of the investor greater satisfaction with the purchase made will result. Personal investigation will broaden the understanding of investment values, and in a short time cause increasing reliance to be placed on the investor's own judgment. It is sometimes argued that the prospective buyer has not the facilities for investigation. To only a certain extent is this true. Most companies publish annual reports, which give in more or less detail the history of their operations. These reports, supplemented by intelligent criticism and analyses, which every investment house should be able to furnish, provide prospective buyers with sufficient material from which an opinion on the merits of almost any security can be formed.

INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS:—As a rule the investor's first requirement is safety of capital; secondly, income return; and thirdly, increase in capital value. If the latter is desired some risk must be taken. Municipal debentures can be bought with almost absolute safety, and will not show much fluctuation in price. Good corporation bonds and stocks, if bought when the average of prices is low, not only yield a good return, but are quite likely to advance in price, thus adding considerably to capital. With bonds the interest rate is fixed, while with stocks increased prosperity in the business may bring increases in dividend returns.

REVISION OF INVESTMENT HOLDINGS:—When any substantial appreciation in the price of securities has taken place careful inquiries should be made to ascertain if the advance is justified by impending developments, or if the movement is merely temporary. It is often wise to sell even the very best securities when they have reached a point where the income return on the capital represented by the increased price has depreciated considerably and a substantial increase in the capital originally invested has taken place. The proceeds of such sales can be reinvested in some other security, or if general market conditions are not favorable, held until one of those periods which occur with more or less frequency when prices go below intrinsic values. Intelligent discrimination as to what and when to buy is the secret of profitable investment. Specializing in any recognized direction will produce good results.

—\$—\$—

BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week.	Week.	Changes.
	June 23, 1910.	June 24, 1909.	
Montreal	\$38,893,194	\$34,968,745	+\$3,924,449
Toronto	28,105,871	26,864,939	+1,240,932
Winnipeg	16,465,006	11,296,991	+5,168,015
Vancouver	8,527,157	5,052,702	+3,474,455
Ottawa	3,327,357	2,803,464	+523,893
Quebec	2,188,623	2,301,443	-112,820
Calgary	3,384,536	2,204,214	+1,180,322
Halifax	1,823,409	1,572,179	+251,230
Hamilton	1,916,907	1,587,576	+329,331
St. John	1,531,827	1,310,059	+221,768
Victoria	2,662,190	1,746,147	+916,043
London	1,177,550	1,212,372	-34,822
Edmonton	1,161,494	1,027,810	+133,684
Total			\$94,219,481
Regina	943,588		
Brandon	470,614		

—\$—\$—

W. A. Mackenzie & Co., of Toronto, are offering \$500,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the International Milling Co.; denominations \$500 and \$1,000. The company claims to have earnings at the rate for six months of 80 per cent. of the present bond issue.

Danger of Leaving Scrip Blank.

Almost as Negotiable as a Bank Note, and May Leave Original Broker Liable.

In taking up stock—that is, requesting the delivery of certificates—is there any special reason why such certificates should be transferred on the company's books and new certificate issued to name of person so taking them up? I eliminate from my query as being generally known the question of dividends, of greater safety in a non-transferable paper, etc.

This is a question asked and answered in "The Ticker." This question may arise frequently enough anywhere, but particularly often here in Boston with very low priced stocks on the Boston Exchange which, while not bought for investment, are so low in price and the difference between paying outright and the ordinary margins asked by the best brokers is so small, that I prefer frequently the safety of taking the certificate. Invariably, if I desire the certificate not in my own name I am obliged to especially so request.

It is not, however, the fact that the vast mass of stocks passing and held under sales, loans, etc., etc., even for long periods, except where bought for investment and dividends only, are so held and pass, being duly signed and witnessed, etc., in blank, and signatures guaranteed by some first-class house? My question in brief is: Is it not a universal custom to handle and pass stock without changing or reissuing every time? Do I do anything unusual or in any way unsafe (except as mentioned)?—F. C. F.

The reasons why it is better to have certificates of non-dividend paying stocks transferred to your own or some other name, instead of being held unendorsed or endorsed in blank, are as follows:

Certificates are frequently lost. If lost certificates are found by some person to whom they do not belong, they may, in their usual negotiable shape, be taken to a brokerage office and sold. The seller may receive a check for their proceeds, and although the owner may have notified the transfer office of his loss, and the transfer of the certificates be held up, these same certificates may float about the street from one person or house to another for an indefinite length of time.

Sooner or later, however, they are apt to fall into the hands of some one who desires to transfer them. When presentation of the certificates is made to the transfer agent, the owner is informed that these particular certificates were lost, and that they cannot be transferred except upon an order from the original owner. The title to the certificates is not clear.

The present holder of the certificates then has his broker trace back to see from whom those certificates were bought or received. This is made possible by the numbers which are always carefully recorded by each brokerage house receiving or delivering securities of any kind. In some cases, there may be ten, fifty or a hundred transactions in which these same lost certificates have been passed along. Each one of these transactions must be traced back until finally it is discovered from whom they were received immediately after the original owner lost them. If the broker who received these certificates which, though lost in the first place, become stolen goods by reason of their misappropriation, cannot locate the party from whom he received the certificates, he (the broker) must stand the loss himself. This is why brokerage houses are always careful about taking orders from strangers, and why it is to their advantage to know exactly with whom they are dealing.

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The British Columbia Act.

The Toronto Board of Trade News for June points out just what the scope of the new British Columbia Act is. This Act has created a good deal of comment and more may be aroused later on when the sections are enforced. The Board of Trade News thus treats of this Act:

On July 1st the new statute passed on March 10th of this year by the Legislature of British Columbia, respecting extra-provincial companies carrying on business in that province, becomes effective.

It requires all companies, whether operating under a Dominion charter or a provincial charter, to take out a license, the fee for which is graded according to schedule appearing below. A penalty of \$50 a day can be collected for every day that a company doing business in that province neglects to take out a license. Non-compliance with the provisions of the Act renders a company powerless to maintain any action, suit or other proceeding in any Court in British Columbia. Any firm or company outside of British Columbia not licensed in that province cannot legally collect any debts contracted by business men or companies in British Columbia. For example, a wholesale house doing business in Toronto, but not licensed in British Columbia, fills a mail order from a merchant in Victoria. On receipt of the goods the merchant in Victoria sees fit to repudiate the order. Under the provisions of the new Act, even if the merchant retains the goods the Toronto house is powerless to collect the value of the order. This means that companies not licensed in British Columbia in order to safeguard themselves, must insist that cash accompany all orders received from British Columbia. This applies with equal force in the case of orders taken by travellers. The Act in no way exempts British or foreign companies. It is also stipulated that the resident agent of any company not licensed in British Columbia is liable to a fine of \$20 per day for every day that the company carries on business in that province and remains unlicensed or unregistered. It is quite clear under the provisions of the Act that any extra-provincial company, whether carrying on business by travellers or correspondence must be licensed or registered under the Act in order to be assured of the protection of the courts of British Columbia.

Early Disastrous Land Deals.

Early land speculation in the original city of Washington is a story of romance and disaster, says the Boston Transcript. The real estate plungers of that olden day were as wild as their prototypes of the present time. Where the modern real estate "operator" figures his deals in square feet, his ancient forerunner counted his holdings in acres. It is said of James Greenleaf, of Boston, from whom or whose family the poet Whittier took his middle name, that had he been able to retain and transmit his acres in the city of Washington and other wild lands, the wealth of John D. Rockefeller would only be a modest competence beside the uncountable millions the Greenleaf speculations would have amassed for his descendants.

Greenleaf was the first and greatest of the three land operators of early Washington whose names figure most in the early deeds. Greenleaf made the first contract to buy of the commissioners who distributed the parcels of land in possession of the United States. He was joined later by Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and by John Nicholson. All three before their death were in jail for debts growing out of their ventures in Washington land. What money Morris made through his financial transactions during the dark days of the Revolution he lost in Washington land deals.

Tristram Dalton, the first United States Senator from Massachusetts, was another worthy who came to grief trying, legitimately enough, to turn an honest dollar in Washington land. At one time he entered into partnership with Colonel Tobias Lear, the private secretary of George Washington, who died as a clerk and accountant in the War Department. Colonel Lear was a native of Portsmouth, N.H., and was graduated from Harvard in 1783. For fourteen years he was a member of Washington's family and the regard in which he was held by Washington is demonstrated by the fact that Washington gave him the use of a farm of some three hundred acres on the Mount Vernon estate for the term of his life. The house of Colonel Lear is still standing near Mt. Vernon and is pointed out by the guides.

Thomas Law—no relative of the John Law of Mississippi Bubble fame—bought of Greenleaf and, having come here from abroad, was full of the idea of developing an East Indian trade along the bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac, now known as the Anacostia River. The story was told that Law was compelled to leave England through some connection with Warren Hastings, but this he always denied. However that may be, his brother, the famous Lord Ellenborough, defended Hastings during his celebrated trial for malfeasance in office as Governor of India. In the olden days bricks were shipped from England and unloaded on the bank of the eastern branch for the building of houses along the Bladensburg road (part of which is now known as Florida avenue), notwithstanding that the finest clay in the world lay about in abundance. It was the dream of the early speculators that Washington would grow east from the Capitol instead of west, and Lear, Dalton & Co., Law and others predicted the construction of a great system of wharves where there never has been anything but unused flats.

Nathan Bond of Massachusetts was another who figured in the early group of speculators. The late Charles H. Bond, of Boston, was one of his descendants and the present Bond Building in Washington bears the family name. Francis Appleton, of Boston, was a participant in the original construction of the first public buildings of the new Government. The records show that he took a trip through the North to buy material for the erection of the Capitol and that he was obliged to send to Scotland for some of the labor to do the work. George Cabot, appointed the first Secretary of the Navy, but who declined the position, figures somewhat in the early records. The picture of this ancient Cabinet officer hangs in the room of the private secretary in the Navy Department, having been discovered on the back of another painting and restored.

—\$—\$—

Down to His Last Quarter.

On a recent Saturday, shortly after the close of the market during which some of the Lawson specialties, Trinity, First National and Bay State Gas, looked as though they might decline to the vanishing point, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson strolled leisurely up State street, in Boston, splendidly attired in a handsome spring suit, his coat adorned with a beautiful Lawson pink. A hustling newsboy stepped in front of him and demanded:

"Buy a paper, mister?"

"Sonny, I can't do it," said Lawson.

The newsboy looked as though he didn't believe it, but Lawson leaned over, as though about to impart a stock market tip, and whispered:

"I only got a quarter, and I'm going up to the old Howard Athenaeum this afternoon to see the show."

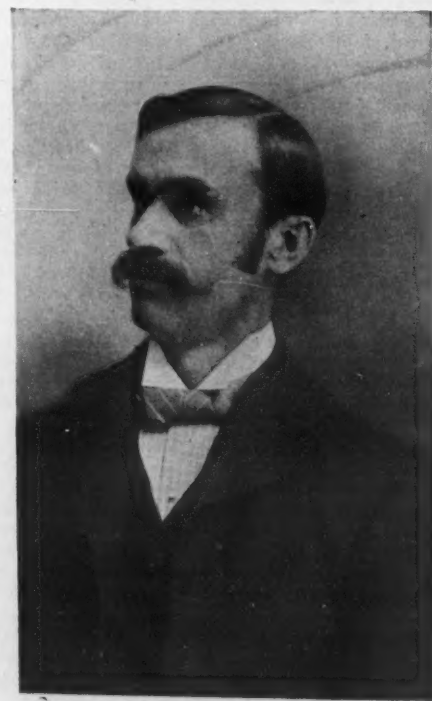
"Sallright," said the newsboy in a sympathetic tone. "I was up there last night. Dey got a good show this week, de Broadway Burlesques, and dey's great."

The Dreamer from Dreamworld smiled appreciatively, swung his cane after the fashion of Mr. George M. Cohan, and passed jauntily on his way.

—\$—\$—

Mr. Forget and the 65th Regiment.

COL. SIR HENRY PELLATT is not the only Canadian financier with more than a passing interest in the Canadian Militia. For instance there is Hon. Lieut.-Col. Rodolphe Forget, who will at his own expense send the 65th Regiment of Montreal to the Coronation of King George. Some little time ago Mr. Forget entertained the members of the 65th Regiment at his lovely country



place, St. Irene, down below Quebec. There the officers and men not only had all that an ample larder afforded, not to speak of the fine sail down and then up the river, but were given every opportunity for maneuvering over a mountainous, wooded country.

Mr. Forget's interest in the 65th, Montreal's crack French-Canadian Regiment, goes back a good many years. Always a generous man, for he has given largely to many good causes, he has been more than lavish in his treatment of these soldier boys.



The North American Wireless Corporation, which is a merger of a number of so-called wireless telephone concerns, issues a prospectus containing the picture of a bag full of money on the outside, and is preparing I understand to open up in Montreal for a stock-selling campaign.

It may be sufficient to point out to the discriminating investor that the United Wireless Telegraph Company—which was raided recently by United States officials—claims an interest in some of the patents of the companies composing the Wireless Corporation. The principal company in the North American Corporation is the Radio Wireless Telephone Company, which has been advertising so extensively of late. Other concerns in it are the Atlantic Radio, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific Radio Wireless Telephone Company.

The plain truth of the matter is that these people have at this stage of the game nothing to offer that is worth while. A broker in Vancouver pushed the sale of Pacific Radio Wireless stock, but after an investigation, he decided to quit handling the stuff and warned people against the proposition. A prominent United States mercantile agency has issued a report as to the standing of the Ellsworth Company—the people behind the Radio Wireless Telephone Company—that is anything but flattering. They say of E. E. Burlingame, president and treasurer: "E. E. Burlingame is said to be a native of Troy, N.Y., and has appeared as a newspaper representative, has been connected with various mining propositions, and has usually been regarded as a promoter. M. E. Burlingame is a relative of E. E. Burlingame and is not prominent. The promotions handled are not of a character that have appealed to conservative investors."

Now, that is pretty plain language when one considers that it comes from people who have no axe to grind, and who fully appreciate that the character of people to whom they send their reports on application, is such that a mere hint is usually regarded as enough.

It behoves people these days to keep away from wireless stocks. There's nothing in them, and it is pretty safe to say that there will not be for many a long day.

J. D. O., Montreal.—It would appear that Vulcan mine hasn't got much into the limelight. Our commissioners at Cobalt and Haileybury have been unable to secure any information as to the location of the properties, and the great probability is that this is one of the corporations that sold stock without paying much attention to the development end of the same. There are hundreds of these in and around the camp.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly inform me whether the Hillcrest Mining Company of Cedar Lake are working their claims and what the prospects of striking paying ore are?

S. H.

This company have properties situated on the west side of the southwest arm of Cedar Lake. From an indefinite procedure of surface development several small veins are found on the surface. These veins carry a good percentage of copper ore. In fact it is for this mineral they are carrying on operations. Owing to the size of the ore bodies, however, the proposition has not been a profitable one to date. The veins are too small and consequently the value of the ore will not balance with the cost of operation in the manner in which shareholders should expect. Copper propositions in this part of New Ontario have been unpopular. There are better methods of investing your money.

Edmonton, Alberta, June 14, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information as regards "Pan-Silver," formerly known as the "Coleman Development," and what is the market value of the shares? Is it any good as a mine?

F. A. P.

Financially speaking, this corporation is what is commonly known as up against it. They have not been operating for some time. There is also some trouble among the directors of the company. In order to pay off some claims a sheriff's sale was advertised a few days ago in connection with the plant of the Coleman Development property at Brady Lake, in the Township of Coleman, which forms a part of the assets of this organization. Nothing of any value has been found on any of the properties and it is quite likely the Pan Silver will spend a long season endeavoring to recuperate.

Saskatchewan Mining and Development Company. This is a \$2,000,000 company formed to dredge gold from the river. The company claims that if a man can pan out two or four dollars worth of gold per day—they do not in their advertisement say any man is doing this—that by the use of their dredge from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per day should be the result. Well, it may be and then again it may not. The concern is pretty heavily capitalized, but it may make money. The names quoted doesn't mean a great deal.

R. S. W., Hamilton, writes for information as to the standing of the Owen Sound Lumber Company and as to the advisability of purchasing stock they offer for timber development.

A communication to this company was followed by a reply from the secretary-treasurer of the company, in which it was stated that the company does not care to dispose of any stock at this time and that they are not issuing any shares on timber holdings. As I am not familiar with whatever the proposition is, I cannot advise you. I understand from an independent source that the men in this company are reliable parties.

Matheson, June 20th, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

One of our men who has just returned from Toronto has been interviewed by the promoters of the Canadian Automatic Transportation Co. and is seriously considering investing what little money he has in this enterprise. Would you kindly give me through the columns of your paper your opinion of this stock as an investment? We understand that the shares were offered to him at par value of \$10 per share.

INTERESTED PARTIES.

An agent for this company in the course of a conversation handed out details about it which appear to be incorrect. I was informed that the United States company takes 80 per cent. of the stock of the Canadian company, and that the Canadian company pays a royalty for every machine or appliance manufactured here by the Canadian plant. It appears that Automatic Electric Limited, which was formed to hold the W. C. Carr Canadian patents, sold these Canadian patents to the Canadian Automatic Transportation Company for full capitalization, 100,000 shares of the Canadian company, and that no royalty is payable. So far as investment goes, I do not believe that the

company has gone far enough to make an intelligent opinion possible to be formed. I notice in one page of the prospectus the photograph of an elevated automatic mail carrier conveying some twenty-four boxes, the outside box being labelled "Royal Mail," and there is a representation of a mail box at this station which bears the same letters. This might give the impression that the system is in actual operation in this country, whereas I understand it is not. I understand also that save for test appliances, that none of the trucks, etc., designed are in commercial use so far. So that I think a person must use his own judgment whether or not to put his money into the shares at the par value of \$10 each.

A Toronto gentleman who had been approached by an agent with an offering of shares in the Robertson Screw Company wrote in recently for an opinion as to the merits of this company. He was told that the prospectus appeared to be a sane document, but that there was a great element of chance in any new company. Subsequently the inquirer rang me up by telephone and stated he had heard that a company in the United States had been formed some time ago to market a new screw which was made with a square opening in the head, into which the driver was inserted, but that one manufacturing concern after a test threw this screw out because so many heads were wrenched off in practice.

The Robertson screw appears to have a diamond shaped opening in the head, and the principle may be altogether different from that of any other screw heretofore manufactured.

The gentleman before referred to stated to me over

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like your opinion of the Canadian Queen Oil Company. This is a Canadian company, organized in Winnipeg through S. W. Beatty and a Mr. Moore, formerly of Winnipeg. The same parties organized the California King upon the next section. The Canadian Queen capital is \$500,000, no promotion shares, shares \$1 now offered at 75 cents. Properties, forty acres in Paulo and forty acres in Sunset districts, lease of 500 acres of land adjoining an oil district. One well is producing oil and two are being sunk.

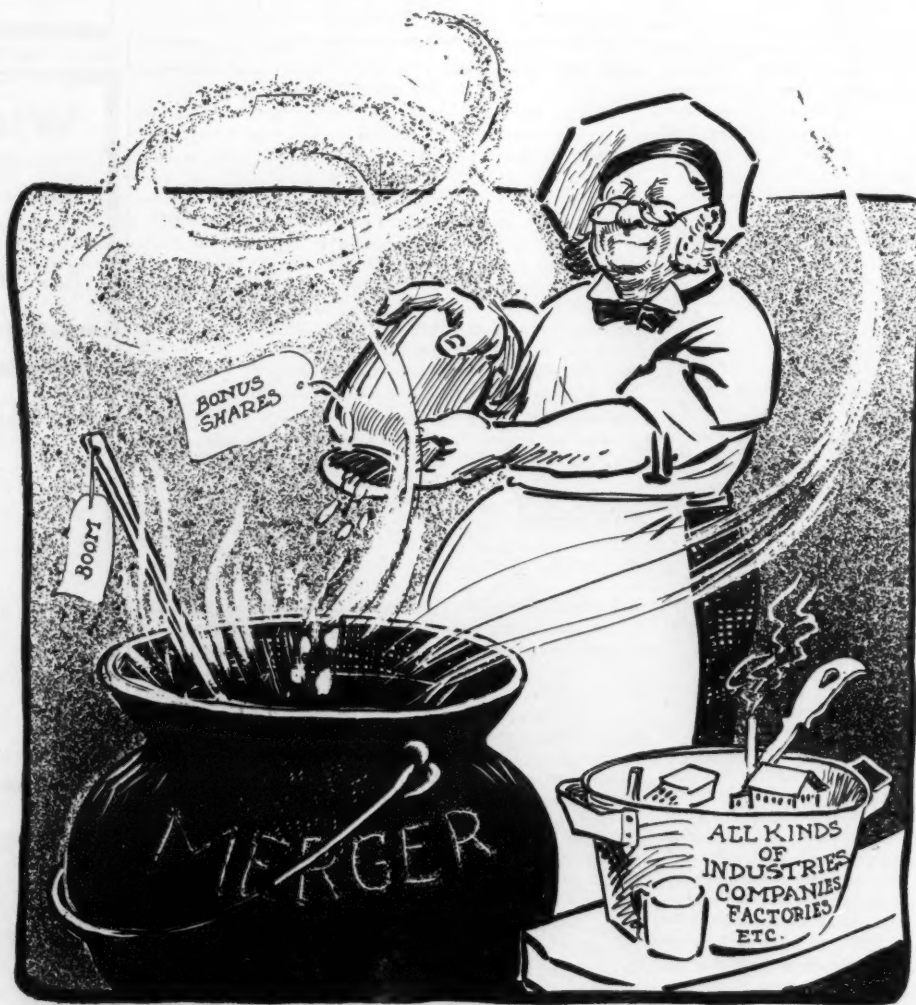
J. J. B. F.

I would not advise anyone to put a dollar into any Canadian oil well in Canada that has not proved that the stuff is there. There is no more irritating gamble than the gamble for oil, and while a few companies have paid, the great majority have not and never can. I do not know that specific property, but will endeavor to secure a report later for you.

A. K. B., Strathcona, Alberta, has been favored with the "great book" of the New South Farm & Home Company, of Chicago, which is trying to market ten-acre farms at the absolutely tempting price of \$25 per acre.

Said farms being in Florida.

Here is another philanthropic hand-out with a barb at the other end, most probably. If this company can sell you a farm at \$25 an acre, how much an acre did



Chef de Finance: "They must have the seasoning nowadays."

the telephone that in soliciting his subscription for shares, that the agent informed him that a certain Toronto gentleman, who is president of a very large business that is known all over Canada, had been so impressed with the possibilities of this screw that he had offered to buy out the whole concern. Such a statement did not appear as altogether reasonable. I wrote a letter to this gentleman, and in a personal reply he informs me that the screw was brought to his attention a year ago, but that it has been his policy to keep out of new companies, and that he did not express any wish or intention of taking an interest in this company, large or small. Now an apparent misstatement on the part of an agent does not necessarily affect the honesty of the concern that employs him, but it is a pretty fair deduction to make that a man who will misstate one circumstance won't hesitate very long to draw the long bow in other directions. The moral from that is, that anyone dealing with the agent in question will be wise to check what he says pretty closely.

The Lotus-Eater.

Oh, I am a Lotus-Eater,
For I'm fed on "Prospect" food,
Such as "Mines," "Industrials," and "Deals,"
A strange and motley brood;
And I'm happy when the "Experts,"
"Organizers," "Engineers,"
Are a-tempting little Willie,
And allaying all his fears.

I am busily digesting
"Plans," "Reports," and "Prospects," too;
And without this stimulating dope
I don't know what I'd do,
And they really look so good to me,
I put in all my tin,
And I'll get it back ten-fold, some day,
When my Good Ship comes in.

—Robert Todd.

P.S.—Wireless just received.
Good Ship on the rocks. No salvage.

Belleville, June 23, 1910.

with all the expense of a Government charter and other minor expenses he has to face the scathing criticism (prompted by your columns) of a few inebriated, nerveless and brainless idiots that but for your columns would not know what to say, and instead just repeat your columns word for word and never a word for the honest man at all.

Trusting that in the future you will insert and impress on the public mind that there are honest men.

ANONYMOUS PROSPECTOR.

A little thought on the part of "Prospector" will convince him, if he doesn't know already, that he is simply the victim of Cobalt practices against which Saturday Night has been arrayed from the start. That is to say, the history of every camp has been that where an army of ignorant promoters rushes in and puts a high capitalization on properties before they have passed the prospect stage, then advertise that they have a mine and sell their shares to a more ignorant public, such methods in the end give the process of real commercial mining a setback from which it takes time to recover.

What is the use of a prospector who has made good discoveries seeking small capital for the legitimate development of what appears to be a real mine, when he can't begin to truthfully promise anything like the rich returns of the other fellow? The public has been educated to buy ten cent shares in a hole in the ground capitalized at \$1,000,000, and the majority would probably think there was something wrong with the proposal of an honest prospector, who would ask ten thousand people for a dollar apiece to develop what looked like a mine to the point of finding out whether it was a mine or not.

"Prospector" is simply a victim of a reaction which finds it difficult to discriminate against sound and unsound propositions. The reaction had to come some time; if it had not, the public would still be putting their good money into so-called mines that were never anything much better than fields on which perhaps some valueless mineral discovery had been made. If the mining man of sound training and practice finds it hard to interest people in his proposals to-day, it is only because the majority have been once bitten and are twice shy. This paper is endeavoring only to get down to intrinsic values in discussing Cobalt properties, and has no idea of attempting to belittle the real mines that are digging out good metal and paying a fair part of their proceeds back to the people that took the chance—the shareholders.

P. T. L., Toronto. People back of the Non-Fluid Oil Company tell me that half a dozen United States electric traction systems are using their product exclusively. I do not precisely understand, however, why C. W. Haight should resign as president of the American company, which has a capital of \$100,000, and form a Canadian company here with a capital of \$125,000. The company is renting a factory at 90-94 Don Esplanade, and I am told is selling thirty per cent. of its \$100 common shares at a fifty per cent. discount. These practically amounts to preference shares, so far as dividend goes, as I am informed no dividend will be paid on the rest of the stock until dividends are paid on this thirty per cent. This proposition is not far enough advanced to warrant an opinion as to the merits of its shares from an investing standpoint.

Old Subscriber, Toronto. The Primrose Music and Book Company is doing business at the address you mention.

June 21, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly give me your advice in regard to buying shares in Cartwright Press, prospectus of which I enclose? Shares are now selling at \$40.

G. S.

The capitalization of this company appears to be fairly reasonable, and as people who have used the machine appear to think highly of it, the sale of the machines should produce profit. I don't know much of the money that may be made comes back to the shareholder, however, and there is one phase of putting out the issue of shares that doesn't commend itself: the company uses a sheet headed "A Marvelous Money Making Machine," and under that is the head "How Fortunes Are Made." Then you see a picture of the Mergenthaler machine, the typewriter, and the telephone. These may all stimulate the desire of the man of small capital to buy some of these shares, but they don't prove that the autograph is entitled to rank as fourth of great world inventions. Also, it doesn't matter how good the autograph may be, the fact remains that so far all you have is one's estimate that earnings will be able to pay so much; don't get it into your head that the company is already earning that much.

Some weeks ago TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT published an extended account of the method by which the Canada-Cuba Land Company induced Canadians to leave their homes here in the north and become settlers at Ocean Beach, Cuba. In its issue of June 5 the Havana Telegraph republished the article from SATURDAY NIGHT, and in its editorial columns made the following comment:

VILLAINOUS LAND SCHEMES.

While we yield to none in enthusiasm over Cuba's possibilities, we are second to none in reprobating the villainous boomerang which results in inducing honest farmers in the north to pull up stakes, sell out the little homestead that is yielding them a living for themselves and family, to come to Cuba and settle upon worn out or otherwise worthless lands, amongst strange surroundings and entirely new conditions, in the expectation of making an easy living.

According to the official reports of the Canadian Government, given for publication to The Saturday Night, of Toronto, the exploitation of Ocean Beach by the Canada-Cuba Land Co. was one of these villainous schemes.

There are splendid opportunities for investment in Cuba, and none should be deterred from coming here by such an exposure, but no one should think of sacrificing his property at home, wherever he may be, to make the change, without having recourse to more reliable sources of information than the prospectus of a land company. Both Canada and the United States have their representatives in Havana, and no surer means of informing himself is within the reach of the prospective immigrant than that afforded by the consulates.

Consul-General Rodgers has, we believe, incurred the wrath of more than one landholder because of the frank, unvarnished reports which he has sent to the State Department, but anyone thinking of coming to Cuba would do well to write to Consul-General Rodgers for information.

Recognizing the proved importance of mining as part of the industrial life of Canada, Toronto University has added a professor of mining to the teaching staff in the person of Mr. H. E. T. Haultain.

Mr. Haultain, who is an 1899 graduate of the School of Practical Science, has been mining engineer in Ireland, Austria, South Africa and other countries. He has been connected with gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and corundum properties, and for the past two years, has been an associate professor on the staff of the University. Mr. Haultain's work should prove of value.



Mr. H. E. T. Haultain.

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Chief Office for Canada, Toronto.
ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager



IRISH & MAULSON, LIMITED.
Chief Toronto Agents.

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CAPITAL (unpaid) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,250,000

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MONTREAL FINANCIAL

THE MEN AT THE HEAD OF THE NEW STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, JUNE 29, 1910.

THERE are two very interesting personalities at the head of "The Steel Company of Canada"—Messrs. Charles S. Wilcox, president, and Robert Hobson, general manager.

Mr. Wilcox was born in Painesville, Ohio, and is a graduate of Yale. He came to Hamilton in 1879 and became associated with the Ontario Rolling Mills Company which twenty years later amalgamated with the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company. The consolidation became the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company. Of this concern Mr. Wilcox was the first general manager. Three years later he retired from the position of general manager and took office of president, which he still holds.

Mr. Robert Hobson was born in Berlin, Ontario. He is the son of Joseph Hobson, for many years the chief engineer of the G.T.R., who retired from active service a few years ago, but who still remains in a consultative capacity. Robert Hobson served in the Engineering Department of the Grand Trunk Railway until 1896, when he became the secretary-treasurer of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company which consolidated with the Ontario Rolling Mills, in 1899. This event gave occasion for his appointment to the position of secretary and assistant general manager. When Mr. Wilcox retired from the position of general manager, three years later, it was Robert Hobson who succeeded to the title. The two men are much of an age, Mr. Wilcox being about fifty-three years of age, and Mr. Hobson about forty-eight.

A very short association with these two men shows the harmonious manner in which they have worked together for the good of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company. Each is the complement of the other, Wilcox—grave, retiring and even reticent and with a thorough understanding of his business; Hobson—genial, careful yet frank, and combining many qualities which contribute towards the success of a great concern. Each fulfils his part and fulfils it well. No two men in such prominent positions could be more highly thought of by the staff which they have under them than Messrs. Wilcox and Hobson. To say that the staff is devoted to it is to put into mild language the opinions which are freely expressed around the offices of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company.

Outside of the works may be found the same unanimity of view concerning the two heads of the company. Mr. Wilcox probably takes more interest in philanthropic and similar pursuits than in any other matter of employing his spare time, although he takes no small interest also in certain of the gentler athletic pursuits, such as golfing, bowling, and is also a member of yachting and other clubs. Mr. Hobson is a member of the Jockey Club, and of several other clubs, and takes a considerable interest in many of the more active sports—even if he does not indulge in them to any great extent himself. When he came to the concern in 1899, there was but one blast furnace in operation, and he and Mr. Wilcox have seen the big concern grow up out of what was little more than a few years ago a wilderness of marshes on the borders of the bay.

The esteem in which Mr. Wilcox is held was demonstrated, recently, in the acceptance by the shareholders of the terms of the consolidation. Practically every shareholder took the attitude that if Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Hobson recommended the terms upon which the Hamilton Steel would enter the merger, such terms were good enough for them. Mr. Wilcox's retiring disposition is ever manifest, but was never demonstrated more noticeably, probably, than in his manifest disappointment, recently, when a gift which he had made to the Hamilton Hospital was publicly credited to him. I have it on the best of authority that in the many years of association which Messrs. Wilcox and Hobson have had with each other, there has never been the least suggestion of unpleasantness between the two men. To-day, nothing is more striking than the respect which each tenders the other and in the evident regard they have for each other. Under all these circumstances, it is not surprising that the shareholders of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, more particularly, but also the other shareholders of the consolidation who have followed the career of the two men at their head, are thoroughly satisfied to leave their interests in the hands of the president and general manager.

SIR EDMUND WALKER, it is true, makes his headquarters in Toronto. Let Toronto draw what comfort it may from that fact and yield to Montreal the privilege of saying a few words about the banker, litterateur and art lover who has recently received a knighthood. Just why he received it may be left to his many partisans who regard him as one of the leaders of their particular art or cult, to fight over. Montrealers do not think he received it because he was a banker, or a lover of literature and art, or a student of things which have no particular connection with business but because he was all these.

Montrealers are also interested in Sir Edmund because of the splendid building on St. James street, owned by the Bank of Commerce, of which he is president. Those who are unacquainted with the devious ways of finance, looking upon this building with its classic facade and row of magnificent Corinthian columns, are wont to suppose that this is the head office of the Bank of Commerce. To speak of it as a branch bank is doubtless technically correct, although artistically wrong; and here again comes in a nice point as to whether the claims of art should take a secondary place in the face of administrative technicalities.

Sir "Edmund" strikes the public as a strange sound. That is all right—they will soon get used to it. Meantime, they are saving Byron E. Walker is dead, long live Sir Edmund. Perhaps they will feel easier when they are made aware of the fact that "Edmund" was the name by which he was known at home. The public christened him "Byron" without asking him anything about it. Now, Sir Edmund has doubtless every regard for Byron as an English nobleman who attained to no small degree of fame in the world of letters some years since, but the early home associations, and the fact that his father before him was named Edmund, no doubt



C. S. WILCOX,
President of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited.

came uppermost when this latest honor was conferred upon him. So he became Sir Edmund.

The present occasion serves to call attention to one of the most versatile of Canada's sons. He was born in the township of Seneca, County of Haldimand, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1848, and is consequently sixty-two years of age. The family afterwards moved to Hamilton and at the age of twenty the future president of the Bank of Commerce entered this bank's service, in the customary junior capacity. Six years later he married Mary, the daughter of Alex. Alexander, of Hamilton. In 1886 he became General Manager of the bank. Three years ago, upon the retirement of the Hon. Geo. A. Cox from the presidency of the bank, he succeeded to the office. He has filled the office of chairman of the Bankers' Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, besides having been president and vice president of the Bankers' Association.

The average business man or financier looking over the above record would consider it a satisfactory record for any one man, to say the least. But it only embraces one side of Sir Edmund's life. The other side would stagger him. We find him occupying the position of President of the Canadian Institute, which, for the information of the uninitiated, is an institution founded for the promotion of pure and applied science. Of this institution he was president upon its fiftieth anniversary—Dec. 1899. The record of a portion of his address reads as follows: "The roll of presidents is so illustrious that I scarcely know whether to be more proud or alarmed at filling, for the moment, an office held by so many distinguished Canadians. The first president, after incorporation, was Sir William Logan, who was also the first director of our Geological Survey. He was followed by Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, Sir John Beverley Robinson, the Hon. Geo. W. Allan, the Hon. W. H. Draper, Sir Daniel Wilson, Sir J. H. Hagarty, the Rev. John McCaul, Sir Oliver Mowatt, the Rev. Dr. Scadding, President Loudon and others. Certainly it was very good company to be travelling in. In this connection it might be remarked that Sir Edmund was always remarkably interested in Paleontology and is, in fact, at the present time, a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society of London.

The influence of heredity is demonstrated in a rather interesting manner in the fact that Sir Edmund's father was much interested in geological research as also in art. Sir Edmund, himself, has been interested in art all his lifetime. Many years ago his interest in this direction led him to tarry some time in Italy where his attention was almost entirely confined to the art galleries and where he, no doubt, acquired much of that which has made of him an art lover and critic. At the present time he is a member of the Advisory Arts Council for the purchase of works of art for the National Gallery of Canada. Although his interest in art is naturally too broad to be confined to the productions of Canadian artists alone, the effort on the council would naturally be to develop and encourage Canadian artists and sculptors and to collect and preserve specimens of their best work. He is also a member of the National Battlefields Commission of Canada and president and founder of the Champlain Society which is interested in rare works of Canadian history.

In connection with his interest in the artistic and literary side of life, it recently became known that it was due to the suggestion of Sir Edmund that "The Grange," which was for so many years the home of Canada's most eminent literary man, Professor Goldwin Smith, was left, at the death of the owner, to the public, as an art gallery and museum.

Sir Edmund is also greatly interested in music and has for years been the president of the Mendelssohn Choir which is probably the most famous organization of the kind within the Dominion. In addition to this he has found time to write a number of pamphlets and brochures, such as the "Relation of Banking to Business Enterprise," the "Industrial Future of Canada," a "History of Banking in Canada," and others, besides delivering addresses upon kindred topics as well as upon different subjects the nature of which has already been indicated.

There are certain Knights who uphold the standard of knighthood—Sir Edmund is one of them.

Bank of Montreal

(Established 1817.)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL (all paid up) - - - - - \$14,400,000.00
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UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - - 889,811.08

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INCORPORATED 1869.

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TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$72,000,000

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5% to 6%

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MONTREAL

Imperial Bankof Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 80.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **Eleven Per Cent. (11) Per Annum** upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1910, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after **MONDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.** The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st of July, 1910, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
Toronto, 22nd June, 1910.

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We have carefully collected reliable data concerning Canadian companies, which is at the disposal of our clients.

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TORONTO FINANCIAL

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

TORONTO, June 29th 1910.

THERE are some men who occupy a commanding niche in the community while not appearing to do so. They go about their daily round of toil or pleasure, as the case may be, without creating any great amount of stir. Perhaps they give themselves over at times to great service in the public interest, but few ever hear of these efforts so unostentatiously is the service performed; only results are apparent. About them is nothing of the attitude which announces, if not in so many words, that "I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth let no dog bark." In a day when self-advertising occupies so large a place, they give themselves over, without the right of personal aggrandizement, unconsciously, yet effectually, to the duty of the hour. Such a man is Mr. William H. Brouse, the new president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, not the least meritorious among the score of gentlemen who have filled that position since the formation of the body over a third of a century ago. The rules of the Exchange preclude any member from acting continuously for more than two terms, and Mr. J. O. Buchanan, who has just retired, being, on that account, unavailable for further tenure, Mr. Brouse steps into the breach, bringing to his new duties an aptitude and a training that should enable him to serve with distinction.

Not unlike others who afterwards made a great success in life, it took Mr. Brouse some little time to determine his *metier*. Parental influence had much to do with shaping the early years of his career after leaving home. Later, predilection turned his steps into quite another avenue of enterprise, though, after all, certain aspects of law are near akin to finance. Most people who have had anything to do with litigation do not need to be told that, particularly when they recall the bill they received for legal services. But Mr. Brouse was perhaps as glad as any of these to adopt a phase of financing that had about it no odor of "taxing" bills. Educated, primarily, at the Collegiate Institute in Prescott, Mr. Brouse came to Toronto in 1878 to study law in the office of Messrs. Bethune, Osler and Moss, being called to the bar four years later. Up to 1897 he was associated with the firm of Messrs. Beatty, Blackstock and Chadwick. It will thus be seen that if Mr. Brouse left the legal profession it was not because he had not been introduced into the ranks in proper company, for his partners, as well as those under whom he acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the dusty tomes so prevalent in law offices, were all men who occupied a conspicuous place among their fellow practitioners.

The late Senator Brouse—on both sides of his house Mr. Brouse is descended from United Empire Loyalists—wanted his son to go into law, and the son, as in duty bound followed the dictates of his parent, until the call of business became too insistent—until "stocks" and "bonds" commenced to take precedence in his mind over "writs" and "briefs." But the transition was not, in some senses, an unnatural one. The firm with which Mr. Brouse was connected handled many large estates and were in numerous ways mixed up in affairs of the business world. Hence it did not take long for his inherent predisposition to make itself markedly felt. To his lot fell much of the work of the character mentioned, and to its transaction he brought native shrewdness and much commercial acumen. The moment came, however, when Mr. Brouse felt that he would like to throw off the remaining trammels of his legal connections, and so, in 1897, he launched out into brokerage, two years later establishing the firm of Messrs. Brouse, Mitchell and Company, of which he was, and is still, the senior member. Coincident with this enlargement of his operations he joined the Toronto Stock Exchange. Almost continuously during the past decade he has occupied an official position in connection with the Government Committee. The last years he was vice-president and now he succeeds to the presidency.

The tastes disclosed by Mr. Brouse, both inherited and acquired, have always been, and are yet, of the simplest nature. A member of all the leading clubs in the city, he finds his greatest pleasures within the circle of his own family. Married to a daughter of the late George Gooderham, Mr. Brouse has lived during the winter for some years in the house on St. George street that offered as a roof to Sir John A. Macdonald, when that statesman was in the shades of Opposition after the Pacific Scandal, and which, at a still later date, was occupied by Sir Oliver Mowatt. Summer sees him turn his back upon the sultry confines of the city and every evening finds him at "Grenville Lodge," in Oakville. "And a very delightful place it is" was the dictum of a friend who has been there many times. Although never actively addicted to any athletic pastime, Mr. Brouse has always evinced the liveliest interest in aquatics. A life



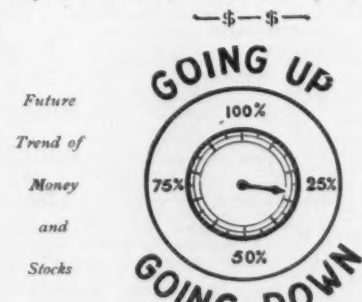
JAMES BICKNELL, K.C.,

Senior of the legal firm of Bicknell, Bain & Strathy, Toronto. Mr. Bicknell is acting for the English and Montreal monetary interests in putting through The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, \$25,000,000 merger.

member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, he is the owner of several very substantial motor boats, one of which, a fast cruiser, is particularly remarked for the beauty of its lines. "I have never gone in for fast motor boats," said Mr. Brouse the other day; "anyone can have a fast motor boat who has the price. And there is really no great satisfaction in water speeding."

There are few men in Toronto who have a more abiding faith in the future of the Dominion of Canada than has Mr. Brouse. His varied interests in that regard began years before the dawn of the twentieth century brought with it the harbingers of a new era of expansion and progress. Mr. Brouse pins his faith to the untrammelled West, but he has not commenced, in a supercilious vein, to speak of "the effete East." On the contrary he believes that there are just as many opportunities of profitable investment in the original provinces of the Confederation as there are in the more expansive regions beyond the Great Lakes. By way of proving his sincerity, only the other day his firm made an offering of Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company securities. Moreover, he is connected, both officially and by way of investment, with many enterprises in this section of the country. As indicating the wide extent of his interests it may be mentioned that he is the president of the Clifton Hotel Company, the vice-President of the Cobalt Hydraulic Company, a director of the Canadian Niagara Power Company, a director of the Noiseless Typewriter Company, and a director of the Nipissing Mines Company. Mr. Brouse, from his early manhood has been devoted to music and art. He has made a collection of some rare prints and antique china as well as of many paintings of high excellence, and for ten years he was president of the Toronto Male Chorus Club.

In the face of generally crumbling prices in New York all week, stocks in Toronto, with few exceptions, have shown a disposition to maintain their position. Issues which under similar circumstances a few years ago would have dropped precipitately have scarcely indicated the slightest disposition to move. Rio and Sao Paulo are two that were wont to indulge in acrobatics every time the manipulators in Wall Street got busy. To-day nothing of the kind occurs; they were absolutely impassive. To a large extent both these stocks have been absorbed by the public; they are no longer held to the same extent on margin and are thus not so amenable to the fluctuations of the general list. But the Canadian markets on the whole are much more independent of New York than they were formerly.



Toronto Globe financial: "Continued obduracy of the money market acts as a check upon the investor."

New York Times: "Speculators' disappointment at failure of re-appearance of J. P. Morgan to raise prices leads to market weakness."

General market for Cobalts: Easy, with no appearance of re-awakening interest to better quotations.

New York: Price of wheat up on overrated reports of damage to crop. Experts say 1910 crop will be good.

R. B. Lyman to R. B. Holden: "Rains in the West would advance market. Prices to go lower under present conditions."

Erickson, Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beatty): "Bears operating at New York carefully under pool influence."

Toronto World financial: "Local speculators watching Wall Street for improvement to influence here."

Chas. Head & Co. (R. B. Bongard): "Should the market rally, sell."

Hon. Wm. Gibson, President. J. Turnbull, Vice-President and General Manager.

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Colonel Christopher G. Wilson, President of the United Wireless Company, arrested in the raid by United States officials on the company's offices recently.

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COMMENT ON COBALT

LAST week the letter of A. T. B. was answered. I have now a letter from D. A. M. Phool, who shall hereafter be known as D—F—. This old friend wants to know why I am working for the SATURDAY NIGHT at \$17 per week when I must be worth a million in my profits on the short side of Cobalt stocks. This is easily answered in that I am neither working for \$15 per week nor yet am I worth the million, though I must say that I esteem it very bad taste on the part of fortune that I am not worth a million. This, however, is a very general failing; the thought that fortune were better in the hands of the first person singular than any other person. D—F— says I say I sell all Cobalt stocks short and asks how I do it. All is too general a statement; I have never sold Buffalo nor Coniagas short nor would I recommend any one else to do so.

There are two ways of selling stocks short. One is by selling them for future delivery, say 60 days, and the second is by borrowing the stock and delivering it immediately. This latter any broker can effect.

Several people have said to me lately: "Don't let your pessimism get away with you. Cobalt stocks have gone far enough, etc." It will be noticed that the higher priced Cobalts and the steady dividend payers have ceased to show weakness, nor is there any effort to depreciate the price of the same. The writer is not unduly pessimistic on mining, he simply has had enough experience at the game to more or less correctly appreciate and estimate the chances that mining involves. The man of excessive optimism in mining is inevitably the tenderfoot.

I was in New York last week and there called upon an old friend who is a partner in one of the big houses. I asked him about Kerr Lake and the Lewisohns, who they are. "They hold nothing, nothing but money and will run a mile to get a ten cent profit." "What have they done with their Kerr Lake stock?" I asked. "Distributed it; we sold 500 shares the other day for a London house, they have it soaked away over in Europe." This is the view of a very clever Wall Street operator. The estimation of my friend is that the Lewisohns have too high an appreciation of real money to hold Kerr Lake or any other mining stock, so Mr. Cobalt Lamb take heed what your Shepherd says and sell while yet there is a market.

The Curb in New York looks sick and the crowd is very far from prosperous. On the street and in the elevators everywhere you hear that the country is going to the devil and that stocks are going down. The friend whom I have mentioned is highly pessimistic on the outlook. I went into one of the big houses who have wires up here in Canada and one of the heads poured out a tale of woe. The market is going down, so this man claims. His utterances were much more decided than are those handed out to the press by his firm. I remarked that these were the views of the generality of professionals so far as I can learn from which I gathered that there was a large short interest. He replied that the professional made money out of his trading and was more probably right than wrong, but did not contradict my sizing up of the situation. It can be accepted then, that the majority of the professional following of Wall Street is short of the market in bunches. Who has bought this stock? Certainly not the public. That the big interests will calmly submit to having their holding depreciated without a move in their own behalf is a hypothesis hard to entertain.

If Wall Street lacks faith in the future commercial, New York certainly does not. Building is everywhere in progress. Eleven million bricks are used in the city daily. No sign of lack of confidence in this. Taking it all in all, it is a hard matter to know which will hold supremacy in the immediate future, bull or bear.

A realization of Porcupine's prospects seems to be gradually coming to the fore. It is not well to prophesy unless one knows, but the simple expression of opinion cannot be out of place, therefore I will say that I believe Porcupine is to be taken very seriously. The Hollinger has already passed from the form of a prospect to that of a mine. Ore has been taken out of marvelous richness from the 90-foot level and as this is away below the level to which recombination has penetrated it may be classed as more or less normal. Much work has to be done yet, already tests are being made by Ledieu of New York, to determine the best treatment to be applied to the ores. I understand a very tempting offer has been made the Syndicate who own the mine but they are unwilling to separate themselves from the gamble embraced in their holdings. The situation is certainly interesting for the present indications are that the Hollinger mine will develop a source of wealth that will attract a very wide interest. If Porcupine makes good, and it apparently is doing so, what may be called the Timmins Syndicate deserve congratulations, and also all that comes their way of more substantial nature. They took chances in defiance to the ethics of the mining world and won. This fact, however, need not upset the said ethics.

The Cobalt Lake is to ship another high grade car of ore. In February last it was to ship a car which would really make a noise. Instead of \$100,000 it turned out \$14,000; that is, instead of turning out to be ore worth \$3,000, it turned out \$500.00 ore. I have seen so much of these "estimates" placed upon cars to be shipped that I never place any stock in them.

But the president has lately had a new title conferred upon him by the Chiefs of the Mohawks. It is a cinch that the said noble red-men were not purchasers of Cobalt Lake around 29 cents, else there were less poetry and more ginger in their appellation.

Notwithstanding mining experts, brokers, fools, liars and boosters, I persisted last February in warning people against Cobalt Lake. The market for the stock is beginning to act as if I had been right. I claim that I was right and still am right.

Manipulation and support continue the features of the Cobalt markets. The annual report of the Chambers-Ferland shows their ore averages about \$150 per ton what it was stated to be worth several months ago by the writer when the Black-Mailers Gazette was telling the lambs that this particular wild-cat was turning out bonanza ore. Funny, is it not? The process is very simple; just divide anything you hear of Little Nipissing, Hargraves or Chambers-Ferland, etc., by ten and the quotient will be about the truth.

Shepherd

Compensation for the Steel Bounties

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

IN his dispatch to his paper, regarding the termination of the bounties on pig iron and wire, the Montreal correspondent of a leading Toronto daily said: "Speaking of the abolition of steel bounties, Mr. Plummer said that he was sure the Government was prepared to put into effect next year an adequate means of tariff protection for the Canadian steel industry in place of the withdrawn bounties." As this was wired on the evening of the day in which the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.'s annual meeting was held, it presumably refers to Mr. Plummer's address to the stockholders. The drift of the dispatch is that the duties on goods turned out by the steel industries manufacturing in Canada will be increased so as to give them tariff protection in place of subsidizing them directly. This evidently is what is understood in several directions as the meaning of the Steel president's remarks.

A critical examination of Mr. Plummer's words, however, shows them to be susceptible of a broader interpretation. As reported in the Montreal Gazette, his address runs as follows: "This year is the last in which we shall receive the bounties on pig iron and steel ingots, the primary bounties which formed the basis on which our enterprises were founded. They expire on the 31st December, 1910, and the bounty on wire rods, which is a different thing, given in lieu of tariff protection, will terminate June 30th, 1911. Following on these important changes we have every confidence that at the next session of Parliament whatever is necessary to put these great basic industries on a proper tariff footing will be taken."

A little further on he infers rather more strongly that the compensation given the Canadian steel industry by Parliament will take the form of higher duties. For he mentions the fact in 1909 there were imported into Canada between 225,000 and 250,000 tons of steel "that might readily be made here," and says: "It is hard to estimate just what steel comes into Canada that should be made here, but it is clear that over half a million tons of pig iron and steel are still imported yearly, so that there is plenty of room for the product of the new plant we are building, as well as for our future increases." The inference here appears to be that the tariff bars will be raised so as to shut out the supplies coming from outside and give the home manufacturers the whole of the home market or a larger share of it.

Mr. Plummer speaks of the bounties as being justified, inasmuch as they have cost the country nothing, having been fully offset by the customs and other revenue directly or indirectly created by them. By this he means that but for the bounties the Canadian steel industries would not be existing in their present magnitude, and that the communities subsisting on them have paid into the national exchequer, by way of customs and other dues, an annual sum larger than the bounties.

Now it is just possible that Mr. Plummer and his associates may expect compensation for the bounties in some other way than through higher protective duties. Or if they do expect the higher duties it may be that the Ottawa Government will endeavor to compensate them in another way if it is possible to do so. It is notorious that the United States Government has recently made proposals for a mutual lowering of the tariff bars. And when Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns from his Western tour he is likely to bring back with him some vivid impressions as to what the Westerners think about a freer trade with the United States. Having regard to the diplomatic situation and to the situation in the neighboring republic, it scarcely seems as if the present is a suitable occasion for raising any duties. The problem confronting the Government is to find articles on which our duties can be lowered without threatening the stability of our industries.

Latterly the Ministers have followed a policy of aiding those Canadian manufacturers in need of a flip through placing on the free list, or reducing the duty on, articles used by them in manufacturing. The last occasion on which this was done was early in June. In this way our manufacturers have their costs reduced and they are put in a better position for competing with outsiders for our own and the foreign markets. It is preferable that they should get their relief so, when it can be managed. If aid is given at the other end, through raising the tariff, it usually means that consumers in Canada are forced to pay more. Perhaps then we may be permitted to hope that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding will be able to find some way of compensating the steel industries through making their costs cheaper rather than through enabling them to charge higher prices for their output. Prices are quite high enough already, as the railways and other parties engaged in construction work can testify.

Mr. Plummer has remarked that the bounties have cost the country nothing. And Canada has gained the several great iron and steel industries. If the bounties are changed to higher duties it can no longer be said that the national Government's support of the steel industries costs the country nothing. For there will be an instant rise in the expense of railway building and of other construction work in which iron and steel are used. This would bear directly upon the Federal Treasury, as it would make the capital cost of the National Transcontinental greater even than it now promises to be. Operating expenses of the Railways would be increased and the natural effect of that should be found in the freight rates, which touch nearly every inhabitant. The insidious effects of the tariff increase should also be seen in the rents paid by parties using buildings in the construction of which iron and steel are largely used.

In 1908 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe placed in service its first telephone train-despatching circuit. Other circuits were installed on widely separated sections of its lines to give the system a thorough test under varying climatic and track conditions. All were a success from the start. So far did the telephone surpass the seemingly adequate telegraph in efficiency, ease of operation, and economy both of time and labor, that plans immediately were laid for its adoption as the Santa Fe's future method of despatching trains.—*Railway World*.

After two concerns had exercised themselves considerably as to which—Dominion Steel Corporation or the Hamilton Merger—was justly entitled to the name Canadian Steel Corporation both have abandoned claim to the title. The Dominion Steel Corporation has decided to call itself "Dominion Steel Corporation." Following that announcement is the news that the Sydney plant won't after all, build rod mills to compete with the other merger.

How about J. H. Plummer and the gentle art of bluffing?

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Lord Russell on Oratory.

THE impressions of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, as set down in his diary, of his hasty trip across the United States in 1883, are now published for the first time by the United States Catholic Historical Society. The distinguished jurist had not at that time reached his high office, but was in the company of Lord Coleridge, then Lord Chief Justice. His observations on American oratory, which he apparently had many opportunities to estimate, are entertaining; he acknowledged and admired the American gift of impromptu speaking and especially admired the powers of William M. Evarts. At the ceremonies attending the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, in Montana, he listened to several hours of "spadeagle" talk by State Governors, whereupon he notes: "At this stage I began to tire of American oratory at best. We had in these speeches some of the most character-

istic, and none of the best, of American oratory. They were turgid, extravagant in language, and sometimes in gesture, and seemed principally directed to claiming for their respective States the right to the title of the Garden of Eden."

An effort has been made to introduce the white linen dinner suit—such as is worn in India and the Orient, but so far without success. It is almost universal with Indian military men and it is an effective multi compromise for informal occasions and is much more picturesque than the "Tuxedo."

The striped blazer is coming back—that is for the younger men, who like a bit of bizarre color—for tennis and some other field sports. Summerbunda are also worn and there are the bright bandanna neckerchief which were so popular last summer and which will be more in favor this year.

Free Gold at Porcupine.

That the Porcupine district bears many of the earmarks of a potential gold-mining field of importance, is the opinion expressed in an article in the Canadian Mining Journal of June 15, prepared by W. E. H. Carter, who was for some years Inspector of Mines for Ontario and who is well qualified to speak concerning this field. The writer spent two weeks in May last looking over properties on which the most important finds have been made. It is recalled that when the writer of the article made the first general survey of that country in 1898 for the Provincial Bureau of Mines, that all the creeks and lakes that are now scenes of mining activity were mapped, but what rocks were observed were taken to belong to the Huronian Age.

"With the present more detailed examination by prospecting," Mr. Carter writes, "it appears that while there are large areas of Huronian in the shape of dark gneiss, schist, the Keewatin green schists are also well represented. These two appear the most frequently and contain the present most important veins. Other reported rocks consist of quartzites, some basic eruptions and conglomerates.

"The veins are lenticular in character and irregular in width. In one case the quartz covers an area of approximately 100 feet by 100 feet, with some country rock intermixed, but this is exceptionally large. Most of them range from 5 to 10 feet, with occasional still greater expansions. The few that have been stripped for any length maintain, generally, a uniform strike for that distance, over 500 feet in one case and 300 feet in many others. There does not appear to be any one favored direction, nor do they necessarily run with the formation.

"The veins are of solid white and, in a few cases, blue quartz, and are ideally free milling. The quartz itself contains only a very small proportion of metallic sulphides, probably under one per cent., and that mainly iron pyrites, but also specks of galena, blende and chalcopryite. It is tough to drill, but crushes readily. The walls close to the vein and also the inclusions of the same country rock in the quartz between the walls are on the other hand very highly mineralized with iron pyrites in crystal form, and as much of this will have to be milled with the quartz, the percentage of sulphides will be thereby somewhat increased. No weathering and oxidation has taken place beyond a few inches to a foot below the surface in the veins.

"The first important discovery of gold is said to have been made in the southern portion of the township of Tisdale on the Wilson-Edwards claims, or, as they are now called, the Dome Mines. This was quickly followed by others in the same neighborhood. The time was about the middle of last summer, and the rush of prospectors which followed has resulted since in the complete staking of the country for a number of miles in every direction. These same pioneers are now migrating still farther west beyond the Mattagami River, which lies a short distance to the west of Tisdale Township.

"The most striking feature of the field is the great number of quartz veins being found. Almost every day during the spring months, new ones were uncovered, not only on hitherto untouched claims, but on those under active development, where already many had been laid bare. One wonders where it will end. Ordinarily such a condition of affairs causes fear that the gold will be found too widely distributed in small quantities and, consequently, insufficiently concentrated in any one vein or group of veins to produce pay ore. Such has been the history of more than one gold-bearing field in Ontario.

"However, this time there appears little doubt that the exception has been found.

From what was seen it is not too much to expect that the area will produce several paying gold properties, one of which, at least, will be remarkable for the amount of gold taken out."

—\$—\$—

A merger of four of the principal natural gas companies now operating in south-western Ontario, is being put through at Chatham. English syndicates are behind the merger, which will be capitalized at \$5,000,000. It involves the Volcanic Oil Gas Company, of Chatham; the United Fuel Supply Company, Sarnia; the Northern Pipe Line Company, and the Leamington Oil and Gas Company. These concerns at present are supplying practically all the cities and towns in Chatham section with natural gas.

Mr. W. D. Scott, a Toronto builder, with Mrs. Scott has left here for an extended trip touching Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and to the coast. Mr. Scott may engage in business either at the coast or in one of the Canadian western towns or cities.

"In the spring wheat region reports are very favorable for the advancement of the young crop. The prospects for the oat crop also seem to be very favorable, and the plant is making rapid progress towards maturity."

Montreal, it is announced, is to have a ten-storey office building. The contract for the erection of this structure has been awarded to Peter Lyall & Sons. It will cost about a million dollars and is to be finished in May, 1912.

Montreal Street Railway earnings for the week ending Saturday, June 18, totalled \$87,382, showing an increase of \$11,788.54.



MR. F. G. OSLER,
Vice-President Toronto Stock Exchange, 1910.

Railroads Must Fight, Says Moody.

"Railroad stocks as a whole will be liable to sell very much lower before the end of the year. Dividends in many cases will probably be reduced, and in other instances discontinued altogether." Such is the conclusion of Mr. John Moody's editorial review of current events in the June number of Moody's magazine. Mr. Moody, first of all, admits that the crop situation is excellent, and that the flotation of bonds abroad has done much to relieve financial stress in the United States. As opposed to these favorable features, however, he rolls up a telling list of adverse conditions.

Emphasizing the high cost of commodities as the fundamental difficulty, Mr. Moody works out very serious consequences for the railroads. "The matter is simply a question of arithmetic," he says. "It can be demonstrated with great simplicity that the highly capitalized railroad companies must either face a great decline in their earning power and credit, or increase their profit producing power. In other words, with this political and legal situation confronting them, they are practically fighting for their lives. News from Washington resulting in a holding up of rates, and dissolution of injunctions, does not solve the problem, although it temporarily helps sentiment in stock market circles."

Mr. Moody considers that President Taft has been governed in his attitude towards the railroads solely by political considerations. "Mr. Taft clearly sees which way matters are drifting," says he, "and like the average politician, he has come to the conclusion that the only thing to do is to turn a sharp corner and give the people what they want."

In Mr. Moody's opinion, all departments of industry in the United States will be adversely affected. The far-reaching underlying factor he believes to be the banking credit situation, for the National Banks of the country, and especially the western banks, are reporting much lower percentages of reserves to deposits than for many years. "There seems no doubt of the probability of extremely tight money, not only in the west, but in New York, next fall," concludes the review.

—From Erickson Perkins Bulletin.

—\$—\$—

Striking Oil in Newfoundland.

The petroliferous areas of Newfoundland are attracting much attention, says The Canadian Mining Journal. A company, the Newfoundland Oil (Parent) Development Syndicate, Limited, has been formed in London, Eng., to acquire and exploit claims aggregating 119,680 acres in extent. The Government of Newfoundland has more or less pledged itself to exempt such enterprises from payment of import duties on all necessary plant, material and machinery. Within the last ten years considerable prospecting has been done in the Silurian schists on the north-west coast. At Parson's Pond oil was struck at 1,200 feet and at 2,160 feet. A considerable quantity was shipped to St. John's.

—\$—\$—

C.P.R. Controlled by Foreigners.

In view of the fact that the C.P.R. has occupied of late a large place in the public eye, it is worth while drawing attention to the view expressed in their current weekly letter by Messrs. Playfair & Martens, Toronto, who point out that while Canadian investors are reaching after less desirable stocks for investment, they have allowed this typically Canadian issue to be gobbled up largely by foreigners. It is well known of course, that the G.T.R. is controlled from Britain, and the C.N.R. also figures heavily in holdings over the sea. That would appear to leave the I.C.R. as being the only trunk line practically owned in Canada, and that is a government road.

Messrs. Playfair & Martens say:—

The strength in Canadian Pacific has caused comment on all exchanges, and numerous articles have been appearing in all the leading financial papers. It is a regrettable fact, that we Canadians have allowed this, our premier security, to slip away from us, and most of the stock now held by European investors in their strong boxes. The investor in this country looks at the apparent high price of the security, and thinks the return insufficient, looks to cheaper stocks which appear at first sight to yield more. A careful study, however, of C.P.R. will show that the returns in the past amply warrant the present price, and the yield on the money invested has been considerably over 7 per cent. instead of in the neighborhood of 3½ per cent. as would appear at first sight. During the past 10 years the C.P.R. has increased its capital five times: on the first four occasions the new shares were issued at par, and the last issue (which is not fully paid yet) was at 125, being at the rate of one new share for every five old ones. These rights have always been readily sold, and have returned on different occasions, as follows: 1902, 4½ per cent., 1904, 5½ per cent., 1906, 12 per cent., 1908, 7½ per cent., and 1909, 10 per cent., or a total of about 45 per cent over and above the regular dividend.

—\$—\$—

The rate of the growth of the pig iron production in various leading countries is astounding. In the last forty years Great Britain's annual production has seen an increase of 66 per cent.; that of France has grown 147 per cent.; while the industries of Germany and of the United States have increased 740 per cent. and 830 per cent. respectively. In 1869 the order of producers was: Great Britain, United States, Germany, France. To-day Great Britain has slipped to third place, and the present order is: United States, Germany, Great Britain, France.

The recent boom in rubber shares in Britain has started the reminiscence writers describing similar waves of speculation that have left their impress. The tulip craze in Holland occurred in 1634-6. A furious speculation arose in tulips, so that single bulbs were made to sell as high as \$5,200. Ownership in single bulbs was divided into shares like a corporation, and bulbs were sold before they were in existence.

The famous "South Sea Bubble" was occasioned by the flotation of The South Sea Company, an English corporation which had been granted certain trading monopolies along the South American coast. Shares offered first at £300 in 1720 advanced in a short time to £340, although par value was only £100. In a few months people "woke up" and this craze was over.

Roger Babson, in The Ticker, states that thoughtless spending is the greatest curse of the day. He attributes the great falling off of the demand for bonds to the fact that hosts of people that cannot afford to do it are buying automobiles and other luxuries and have thrown the idea of saving apparently to the winds. The men, he says, that should buy bonds are buying autos and he figures that there is \$700,000,000 invested in the automobile business.

HOW C. P. R. WAS TEMPTED.

Saw freight possibilities of moving 1,000,000 barrels of apples in Nova Scotia and snapped up D. A. R. with cash.

By W. D. TAUNTON.

The statement reported to have been made by Wm. Mackenzie, of Mackenzie & Mann, that the C.P.R. played his company a shabby trick in gobbling up the Dominion Atlantic Railway, is regarded down this way by those who have some idea of the manner in which Mackenzie & Mann acquire railway franchises, as a good joke. It is true that Mr. Mackenzie's company were after it, and they might have secured it. The C.P.R. went after the road with the cash. That's how they came to acquire it.

It is well known that Mackenzie & Mann were in correspondence with Premier Murray concerning the D.A.R. The local government built one road, or provided the money for building that road—the Halifax and South-western Railway, from Halifax to Yarmouth—and if the local government had seen the way clear to help Mackenzie & Mann secure the D.A.R. on similar terms they would have secured it. The C.P.R., while they had an eye on the road for several years, only came into the transaction at the last moment. Before the legislature adjourned a bill was passed authorizing the D.A.R. to dispose of a million dollars' worth of unused secured debenture bonds. This was supposed to have some bearing on the Mackenzie & Mann negotiations. The government was given power to guarantee the interest on those bonds.

The C.P.R. accomplished no smart trick when they secured the road. It was for sale. It never made any money. As regards road bed and equipment, it is to-day in poor condition. Its great asset lies in the fact that it traverses a country fraught with great possibilities, along the line of tourist travel, and that it runs from one end to the other of Nova Scotia's great apple belt. This is actually what the C.P.R. has bought. This year a million barrels of apples will be shipped over the road. As the apple market expands, the Annapolis Valley orchards will expand. The valley is good for an output of five million barrels in a very few years. Having the steamers, the C.P.R. will secure the freights both on land and water. The apple in history is repeating itself. It tempted the C.P.R., but the latter does not propose to be driven out of the garden for that.

And Nova Scotians are pleased that the C.P.R. got the road.

Mackenzie & Mann have two railways in Nova Scotia and neither can be said to be popular. The H. & S.W. runs through an ideal tourist land, skirting the Atlantic ocean the greater part of the way and passing by the best salmon and trout streams in the province. This road was built almost entirely by government subsidy. The other Mackenzie & Mann road is in Cape Breton, from Hastings to Inverness. At the latter place the company has one of the best coal mines in Nova Scotia. They were opened by an American named Hussey, who formed a company and sold stock mainly in Europe. Mackenzie & Mann bought out his interests and control the enterprise, which is associated with the railway. The shareholders have never received a dividend.

Another two hundred and odd miles of road is to be built in Nova Scotia, and it is an open secret that Mackenzie & Mann have been warming up close to the proposition for the last half a dozen years. It is to run from Halifax to Guysboro and New Glasgow to Country Harbor on the Atlantic seaboard and the provincial government has about entered into a contract for its construction with a company represented by John Bogart Bertram, Toronto; Thomas B. Fogg, Toledo, Ohio; Geo. H. Raw and Siegmund Hirsch, London, England.

This is where Mackenzie & Mann appear to slip again. The terms have not been announced at this writing, but the provincial government is coming down pretty liberally and a federal subsidy is assured.

Country Harbor is open all the year round, and it is claimed passengers and mails can be landed in Moncton five hours earlier than by the Halifax route. The road will open up a fine agricultural country, the best in the province.

—\$—\$—

Mr. Edward Meek, vice-president and solicitor of the Stewart, How & Meek Company, which assigned in Toronto recently, has prepared a statement to be distributed amongst the creditors of that company. Dealing with the report made by Clarkson & Cross, Mr. Meek is of the opinion that several thousand dollars of the alleged liabilities cannot be established. He states that in all probability the \$49,201.45 of liabilities as shown in the statement will be reduced by \$10,000.

Mr. Meek says:

The list of "assets" shown by the statement does not give a correct idea of the total assets of the company as a going concern. The assets covered by the lien of the bank are estimated at \$38,830.24 and \$20,660. The value of the machinery and fixtures is placed at \$10,278.60, but this estimate of the machinery and fixtures means that only about that sum might be obtained for these if now sold as "old material" to be removed from the premises. The machinery and fixtures originally cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and are all in fairly good condition, and if they are sold to be used in a similar business continued in the same premises or elsewhere, these ought to be worth about \$20,000, instead of \$10,278. At least they may be regarded as fairly worth what the auditors' (Edwards, Morgan & Co.) report of December, 1909, estimated them at, viz., \$19,481.36, a very moderate estimate.

If the assets taken possession of by the bank, amounting nominally to about \$58,000.00 and the value of the assets is placed say at \$20,000.00 and the value of the patent say at \$28,000.00

are added together the total assets will be \$106,000.00 The total liabilities, deducting those that are fictitious, and including the indebtedness claimed to be due the bank, amounts to not more than \$77,000.00

Deducting the one from the other leaves a surplus of \$29,000.00 in favor of the company. The patent "skirt supporter and waist holder" was valued by the auditors at \$28,000. It has some substantial value, but it is not taken into Mr. Clarkson's statement, nor is the lease or good will mentioned.

After rehearsing some of the history of the company, Mr. Meek states that Charles S. Meek with the approval of the bank in question, began negotiations to bring about a merger of this with other businesses, to be styled "Women's Garments, Ltd." with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, but the merger collapsed because the bank declined to advance the full amount promised. The reason Mr. Charles S. Meek left town was, Mr. Meek states, that he had been offered a position in British Columbia, and he concluded he would be better there making money which would enable him to pay those who might have legitimate claims against the company. Charles S. Meek, the statement continues, has made nothing whatever out of the company and the largest amount of money will be lost by his own personal friends who took preferred shares in the company.

The Ontario Securities Company, Limited, purchased \$69,108 debentures of the city of Windsor, Ont., bearing 4 per cent., 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. interest, also \$4,722.70 debentures of the town of Kingsville, Ont., bearing 4 per cent. interest, and repayable in 27 annual instalments.



J. P. MORGAN AS HE IS.

A photograph of the noted financier appearing for once without the inevitable cigar. Home from a holiday abroad, J. P. Morgan is at the service of Wall Street, should the financial timbers slip. He has more than once worked day and night to battle successfully against a market rout and quite a few people breathe easier "now that Morgan's home."

Merchants to Absorb Union Bank?

Halifax Rumor Has It that Merger May Be Effected—Union Bank Has Forty-three Branches and a Good Reserve.

Halifax, June 28.—Halifax is reported a wealthy city. So it is. But it does not boast of a single millionaire. At the same time, it has many men who are "comfortably" rich. Their money, for the most part, is in the banks. Just now the local newspapers are asking that the money be taken out of the banks and invested in industrial enterprises.

Halifax is the home of banking institutions. Our banks have made money. They are making money to-day. Our people have implicit faith in them and that is why so much good Halifax money goes into their keeping. If the interest is small, it is sure.

Just now there is talk of another bank merger. It is that the Merchants' Bank of Canada would like to absorb the Union Bank of Halifax. The Union Bank people say there is nothing in the rumor. But that does not dispose of the rumor, nevertheless. The Union is the only Halifax Bank having its headquarters in Halifax. It is a Halifax institution pure and simple. Though its capital is not large, it does a good business and commands confidence. Haligonians would regret its being swallowed up, but banks, like all corporations, have no souls, and the Union would likely find the operation a painless one.

The authorized capital of the Union is three million dollars. The subscribed capital is \$1,500,000, and the paid up capital the same amount. The reserve fund is \$1,250,000. It has 43 branches, one in St. John, N.B., two in Prince Edward Island, and three in the West Indies.

The executive officers are: E. L. Thorne, General Manager; C. N. S. Strickland, Assistant General Manager; A. D. McRae, Superintendent of Branches; and C. W. Harvey, Inspector—all Halifax men.

The Directors are likewise Halifax men. Wm. Robertson, the president, is the head of a large hardware business. Charles C. Blackader is a newspaper proprietor and enjoys the distinction of having refused a senatorship. A. E. Jones is a West India merchant. Wm. Roche is a senator, a coal merchant and an active politician. E. G. Smith, W. M. P. Webster and N. B. Smith are successful merchants. The latter is an alderman.

—\$—\$—

The members of the Government's Railway Commission have been at Halifax in the past week. One of the objects of the trip east was to look over branch lines which might be acquired by the Government and operated in conjunction with the Intercolonial. So far as the D.A.R. is concerned the commission has arrived too late. It would be interesting to learn just how the C.P.R. got ahead of Mackenzie & Mann on that deal. The latter were after the road hot foot, but likely kicked at the price. It is known, however, that the C.P.R. have had their eyes on it for the past seven years, when the desirability of its acquisition was brought to their notice by Sir Robert Weatherbe, of Halifax. They were, apparently, longer in the reach than Mackenzie & Mann.

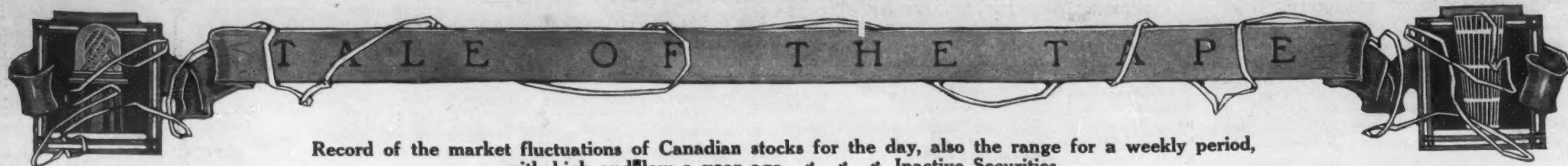
Mr. William Cauldwell, chairman of the Montreal Branch of the C.M.A., in his retiring address spoke strongly against a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States. He believes the latter country should reduce its tariff to the level of that of Canada.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. has increased wages at the collieries five per cent. on the representations from the P.W.A. The intention is to put wages on the same basis as they are at the Dominion Steel plant.

Canada Cement is to be listed on the Manchester and Birmingham Stock Exchanges. England now holds nearly \$3,000,000.00 Cement preferred.

Mining in New Ontario.

- SP-JM I.
Prospectors from up river report large finds of native silver on the surface.
- SPASM II.
There is a great rush of prospectors into the district.
- SPASM III.
Stores, hotels, pool rooms and offices have fine samples of ore rich in carbonates with iron peroxide of nitrogen, some of which run 25,000 ounces of silver per ton, more or less.
- SPASM IV.
Aplite is all the rage and a large vein has been found on the Smith property.
- SPASM V.
The veins will only be 4 feet in depth, because the Provincial Geologist said so.
- SPASM VI.
A new vein of aplite is found on the Smith property and has been traced as far as Port Arthur.
- SPASM VII.
The vein on the Smith property has pinched out.
- SPASM VIII.
A mining engineer arrives, a specialist on lost veins, and loses the only one they ever did have.
- SPASM IX.
Prospecting has closed for the winter months.
- H. M. N.

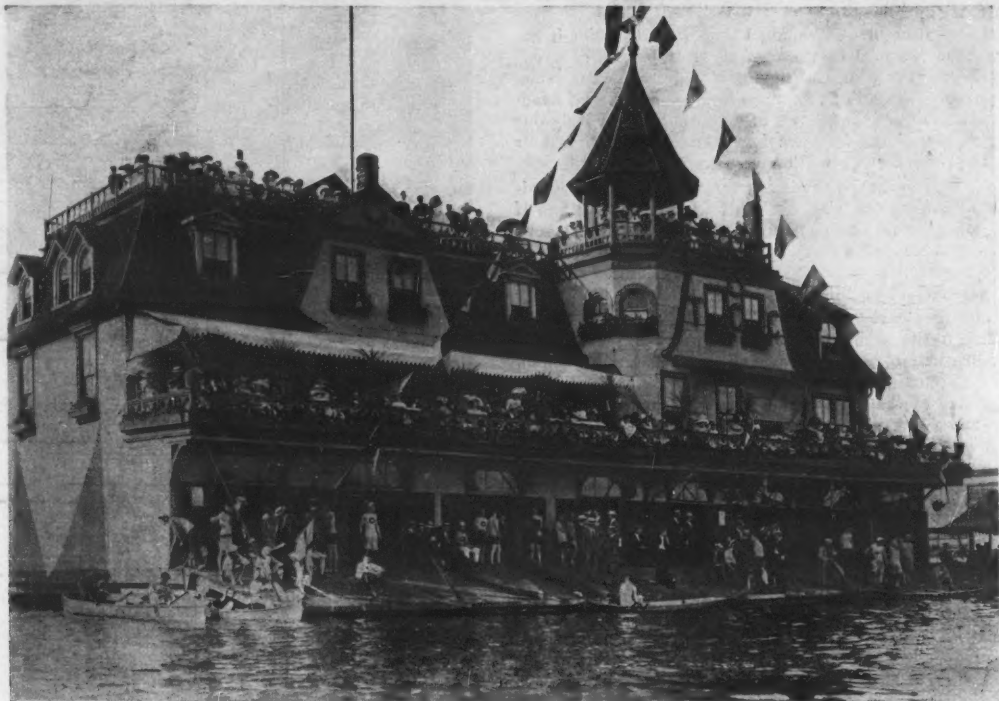


Record of the market fluctuations of Canadian stocks for the day, also the range for a weekly period, with high and low a year ago. * * * Inactive Securities

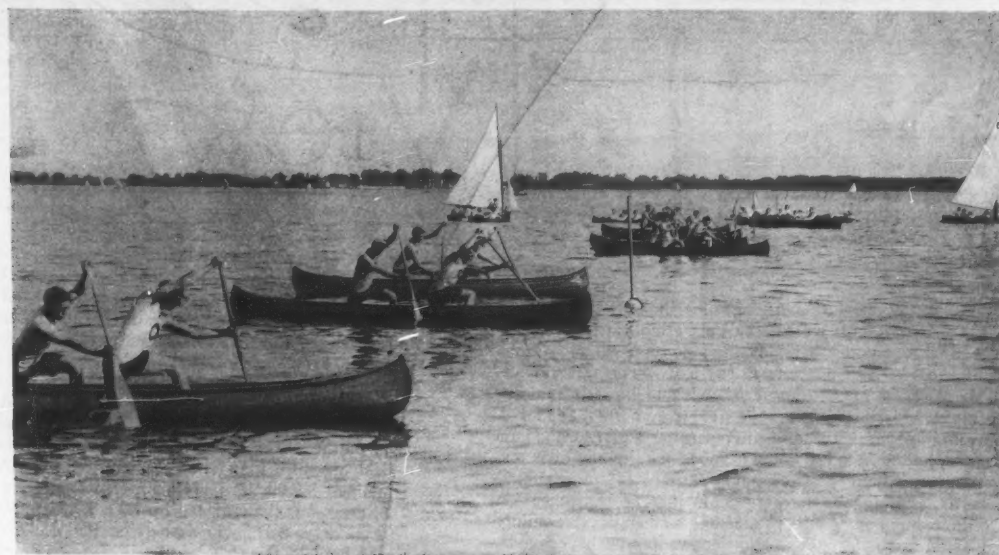
Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909				Closing year ago June 28	Wednesdav, June 28		Range for week ending June 28 in market of activity.			
								High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date		Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
100	150,000,000	181,626,798	34,998,633	2,491,165	1st April	s. 3+1	TRANSPORTATION	180	142	189	Oct.	166	Mar.	182	181	189	194	189	190	836
100	12,500,000		25,633,000				Canadian Pacific Railway	55	31	71	Aug.	55	Jan.	61	60	54	53	54	53	206
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000				Detroit United	18	9	20	Jan.	14	Oct.							
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	601,994	1st April	q. 1	Duluth Superior Traction Co., com.	107	70	124	Sept.	68	Sept.	115	110	122				
100	1,400,000		600,000	437,802	1st April	q. 1	Halifax Electric	39	20	103	Dec.	39	Jan.	50	48	67	67	70	67	929
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	15th May	q. 1	Havana Electric	86	68	99	Dec.	83	Feb.	90	88	95	95	90	90	
100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	15th May	q. 1	Havana Electric, preferred	86	68	99	Dec.	83	Feb.	90	88	95	95	90	90	
100	6,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500		1st April	q. 1	Illinois Traction, preferred	95	79	98	July	90	Oct.	93	92	90	90	90	90	317
100	15,000,000		3,073,400				Mexico North Western Railway			Listed	Feb.	10th	1910							
100	10,822,500		15,158,333	371,350	1st May	q. 1	Mexico Tramways Co.	139	68	146	May	122	Dec.	138	138	135	134	138	134	850
100	16,800,000	8,400,000	56,895,000	7,239,851	15th April	s. 3	Minn. St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	135	80	148	Jan.	134	Nov.	138	138	135	134	138	134	763
100	10,000,000		4,426,034	2,179,218	1st May	q. 2	Montreal Street	204	170	223	Dec.	203	Jan.	270	270	242	241	243	240	
100	1,000,000		58,642		20th Jan.	a. 8	Northern Navigation	105	83	123	Dec.	97	Jan.		110					
100	9,000,000		12,534,000	947,166	15th Mar.	q. 1	Northern Ohio Traction	21	15	36	Dec.	24	Feb.	29	25	36	36	48	48	5
100	3,000,000	242,900	2,941,500	142,380			Porto Rico Railways Co.			52	April	35	Dec.	45	45	45	45	48	48	
100	2,500,000	750,000	2,500,000	502,948	15th Sept.	s. 1	Quebec Railway L. & P. Co., com.	39	30	69	Dec.	38	Jan.	57	56	39	39	42	34	3940
100	3,132,000		1,153,573	378,700	1st Mar.	q. 1	Richelieu and Ontario	78	62	94	Dec.	77	Jan.	83	81	82	82	84	83	160
100	31,250,000		40,336,326	1,707,935	1st May	q. 1	Rio de Janeiro	81	29	103	May	79	Jan.	85	85	91	93	94	93	865
100	860,000		6,000,000	1,820,814	1st Jan.	a. 8	St. Law. & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	126	109	128	Nov.	105	Jan.		115					
100	9,700,000		13,257,000	1,691,186	1st April	q. 2	Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	156	110	161	Feb.	142	Aug.			143	143	141	142	493
100	13,575,000		3,998,327	2,968,500	1st April	q. 1	Toledo Railway	15	5	14	Jan.	6	May	10	10	14	14	11	11	
100	8,000,000		9,137,000	304,456	1st April	q. 1	Toronto Railway	109	94	130	Dec.	107	Jan.	124	123	117	117	118	117	100
100	9,000,000	2,826,200	9,137,000	304,456	1st April	q. 1	Tri-City, preferred	85	60	93	Oct.	84	Jan.							
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	19,523,000	1,922,600	1st May	q. 1	Twin City	97	78	116	Dec.	96	Jan.	103	103	110	109	109	109	719
100	6,000,000		5,000,000	861,430	1st April	q. 2	Winnipeg Electric	171	124	190	June	156	Jan.		185					
100	12,500,000		3,649,000	2,275,000	15th April	q. 2	TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER	143	119	150	April	138	Jan.		146	143	141	145	143	18
100	3,500,000		2,442,420		1st April	q. 2	Bell Telephone	200	182	207	April	195	Jan.		203	200	200	200	200	71
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766		1st April	q. 1	Consumers Gas	77	52	95	Nov.	69	Jan.	81	80	87	87	88	87	175
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766		1st April	q. 1	Mackay, common	77	52	95	Nov.	69	Jan.	81	80	87	87	88	87	42
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	12,000,000	910,823	15th April	q. 1	Mackay, preferred	77	52	95	Nov.	69	Jan.	81	80	87	87	88	87	
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	12,000,000	910,823	1st Dec.	s. 3	Mexican Light and Power Co., com.	79	45	89	Jan.	63	July	67	66	78	76	102	102	5
100	17,000,000		9,063,000	2,221,360	15th May	q. 1	Montreal Power	113	85	126	Dec.	109	Mar.	122	122	131	131	134	132	461
100	1,520,300				1st Mar.	q. 1	Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.	81	55	103	Dec.	85	Nov.		110					
100	7,000,000		7,900,000	171,176	20th April	q. 1	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	81	55	103	Dec.	85	Jan.	95	99	100	99	100	99	300
100	4,000,000		1,036,788		1st April	q. 2	Toronto Electric Light	135	110	135	Jan.	114	May	124	123	120				

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909			Closing year ago June 28		Wednesday June 28		Range for week ending June 28 in market of activity.				
							High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
243	4,866,666	2,530,666	294,653	8th April	3+1	BANKS						Ask	Bid							
50	10,000,000	6,000,000	722,139	1st Mar.	q. 2	British North America	147	141	155	Mar.	148	Feb.	181	183			202	202	202	13
50	4,000,000	5,000,000	295,766	1st April	q. 3	Commerce	171	155	201	Dec.	171	Jan.					202	202	202	13
100	3,000,000	2,100,000	148,841	1st April	q. 2	Dominion	246	216	248	Aug.	236	April					241	241	241	32
100	2,540,370(2)	2,540,370(2)	403,665	1st April	q. 2	Eastern Townships	150	148	165	Dec.	155	Jan.		*		*	160	160	160	7
100	2,500,000	2,300,000	23,812	1st Mar.	q. 2	Hamilton	205	185	206	Dec.	199	Jan.	205	204	199	198	199	199	199	13
100	5,000,000	5,000,000	696,135	1st May	q. 2	Hochelaga	150	133	148	Sept.	140	Jan.		*		144	143	143	20	
100	6,000,000	4,500,000	102,157	1st Mar.	q. 2	Imperial	234	209	234	Jan.	223	Nov.	231	228	227	228	228	228	228	11
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	307,809	1st April	q. 2	Merchants	166	151	170	Dec.	160	Jan.				176	176	176	200	
100	3,500,000	3,850,000	257,769	1st April	q. 2	Metropolitan										*				
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	681,561	1st April	q. 2	Molson's	207	188	211	Jan.	199	Sept.				*	210	210	210	73
100	2,000,000	1,200,000	26,014	1st Mar.	q. 1	Montreal	250	228	254	Aug.	245	Jan.	251	250	249	250	248	250	104	
100	772,780	1,772,365	26,266	1st May	q. 1	Nationale	120	120												
100	3,000,000	5,500,000	44,865	1st April	q. 3	New Brunswick	286	274	276	Mar.	276	Oct.								
100	3,432,400(2)	3,432,400(2)	455,919	1st Mar.	q. 2	Nova Scotia	208	200	213	Jan.	205	Dec.		*		274	281	281	280	110
100	5,000,000	1,250,000	39,671	1st Mar.	q. 1	Ottawa	208	200	213	Feb.	205	Mar.	215		210		208	208	208	7
100	5,000,000	5,700,000	228,393	1st April	q. 2	Quebec	135	120	126	June	122	Jan.				123				
50	2,000,000	2,400,000	54,074	1st April	q. 2	Royal	233	213	233	June	212	Feb.		*		210	*	240	239	603
100	4,000,000	4,750,000	68,871	1st May	q. 3	Standard	232	213	241	Jan.	224	April	229		227		226	226	226	5
100	4,354,500	2,200,000	102,443	1st Mar.	q. 2	Toronto	221	201	227	Jan.	215	July	220		215	214	215	215	215	10
100	3,224,700	1,900,000	28,676	1st April	q. 2	Traders	137	122	148	Dec.	136	Jan.	139	139	144	145	144	144	144	15
				1st Mar.	q. 1	Union	137	122	148	Dec.	136	Jan.	139	139	144	145	144	144	144	

Par Value	Outstanding Common	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1908		Range for twelve months, 1909			Closing year ago June 28		Wednesday, June 28		Range for week ending June 28 in market of activity.				
								High	Low	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	High	Low	Last	Sales
INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS																					
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000				Amal. Asbestos Corp., com.			33	Oct.	27	Dec.			21	21	22	21	21	203
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000		1st April q. 1		" pref.			91	Oct.	89	Dec.			82	84	84	83	83	85
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000				Black Lake Cons. Asbestos, com.			23	Dec.	21	Dec.			27	26	67	65	65	179
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000				" pref.			67	Dec.	62	Dec.			66	67	65	65	65	85
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588	1st April q. 1		F. N. Burt Company, com.			59	Dec.	53	Oct.			82	79	80	80	80	20
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	63,588	1st April q. 1		" pref.			93	Dec.	91	Oct.			102	100				
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940			Canadian Car & Foundry, com.									64					
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	756,940			" pref.									102	103	102	103		53
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296			Canada Cement, com.									21	21	21	21	21	413
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	75,296			" pref.									84	81	86	83	84	1677
10	6,000,000		13,713,927	3,306,001	1st April q. 2		Canada Permanent	145	111	163	April	140	Jan.	159	168		168		168		90
100	2,796,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700	1st April q. 1		Can. Consolidated Rubber, com.	23	20	106	Sept.	27	Jan.	89			95				
100	2,796,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	76,700	1st April q. 1		" pref.	85	85	125	July	83	Jan.	119	118	114					
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	2,675,568	1,829,000	1st April q. 1		Canadian General Electric, com.	108	85	123	July	101	Jan.	116	112		101				
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	2,675,568	1,829,000	1st April s. 3		" pref.	20	104	112	July	110	Jan.								
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971	1st Jan. s. 1		City Dairy, common.	20	35	103	May	15	Jan.	35	29	34	35	31	33	33	
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971	1st April q. 1		" preferred.	87	83	102	Oct.	85	Jan.	92	92	98	98	98	98	92	
1	1,768,814		549,275	496,234	15th April q. 6 + 9		Crown Reserve	2.90	1.98	6.00	Oct.	2.60	Jan.	345	343	305	300	3.00	2.94	3.00	38.305
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234	1st April q. 1		Dominion Coal	60	37	93	Nov	43	Feb.	73	72	64					
100	15,000,000	3,000,000	6,492,648	496,234	1st May s. 3		" preferred.	103	85	120	Nov.	96	Feb.	115	112	112	109				
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	2,414,129			Dominion Steel, common.	22	14	72	Dec.	19	Jan.	43	43						
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	13,271,500	2,414,129	1st April arr. 31		" preferred.	75	44	138	Nov.	69	Jan.	124	123	103	102	103	102	103	68
100	5,000,000	1,858,113	3,461,941	457,173	1st April q. 1		Dominion Textile, common.	457	75	40	Sept.	57	Mar.	73	71	68	67	69	68	68	201
100	5,000,000	1,858,113	3,461,941	457,173	15th April q. 1		" preferred.	107	78	110	June	95	Feb.	107	106	103	101	102	102	102	25
100	40,000,000		12,000,000	522,178			Lake Superior Corporation.			33	May	14	Jan.								
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	1st Mar. b. 5		Lake of Woods milling	98	71	145	Oct.	97	Jan.	114	113	131	129	131	129	130	101
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	1st Mar. q. 1		" preferred.	119	103	128	Sept.	118	Jan.		122	126	125	125	125	125	
5	7,488,145		421,482		10th April q. 2		La Ross Cons. Mines Co.	7.12	6.25	8.47	Aug.	4.20	Nov.	807	806	440	4.30	440	432	4.32	305
100	1,600,000		978,966	527,783	1st April q. 1		Laurentide, common.	112	93	130	Sept.	112	Jan.		145	139					
100		1,200,000			1st April q. 1		" preferred.	116	101	131	Dec.	112	Jan.								
105	700,000	800,000		393,596	1st Jan. s. 6		Montreal Steel	83	57	105	Dec.	68	April	90	83						10
100	700,000	800,000		393,596	1st April q. 1		" preferred.	105	92	117	Dec.	104	April		118						
5	6,000,000		935,167		10th April q. 5 + 2		Nipissing Mines Co.	12	6	12.91	Sept.	9.25	Feb.	11.50	10.50						400
100	6,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	336,807	1st April q. 1		Nova Scotia Steel, common.	62	41	87	Nov.	54	Mar.	67	67	80	79	79	77	80	1210
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	1st April q. 2		" preferred.	115	108	142	Dec.	114	Jan.	120	118	130	122	122	122	122	
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	1st Mar. q. 1		Ogilvie Flour.	116	101	144	Dec.	112	Mar.	125	124	130	132	132	132	132	
100	2,150,600	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005	15th May q. 1		" preferred.	130	114	128	Sept.	118	Mar.		125	128	127				
100	2,150,600	1,075,000	2,000,000	602,005	1st May q. 1		Penmans, Limited, common.	50	29	66	July	42	Feb.	54	53	58	58	59	58	59	11
100	937,500	900,000		685,690	1st April q. 1		" preferred.	85	72	93	May	84	Oct.	90	85	90					
100	937,500	900,000		685,690	1st April q. 1		William A. Rogers, Ltd., common.			152	Dec.	101	Mar.		115	163	165	160	165	2	
100	8,750,000	1,250,000		656,950	1st April q. 1		" preferred.			111	May	97	Mar.				108	107	108	3	
100	8,750,000	1,250,000		656,950	1st April q. 1		Shredded Wheat, common.	32	30	43	Dec.	29	April	31	31		45				
100	1,000,000			91,303	15th Dec.	15	" preferred.	99	94	97	Jan.	97	Jan.		96						
							Tretheway Cobalt Mine.	180	47	164	Feb.	129	June	127		126		125	126	125	275



The Toronto Canoe Club regatta on June 25: Scene at the Club House.



Start in the doubles at the Toronto Canoe Club regatta.



War crew of the Toronto Canoe Club, victors in the war canoe race at the Toronto Canoe Club's regatta.



Winners of the fours at the Toronto Canoe Club's regatta.

Checking Tuberculosis

"NO work has been undertaken in Canada fraught with so great possibilities." In these words did Dr. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, describe the labors of the National Sanitarium Association. A few days ago, with a view to interesting the public of the city and province in what is being accomplished by Association in combatting the dire plague—consumption—an excursion of business men and municipal representatives to the two chief institutions of the organization on Lake Muskoka near Gravenhurst was projected. So particular is the executive of the Association that not one copper toward paying the cost of this excursion came out of the funds contributed for the work of fighting tuberculosis, but was raised by private subscription in the hope that the visit might prove educative. Although the two institutions—the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium for those who are able to contribute toward the cost of their treatment; and the Free Hospital for Consumptives where those without means are treated—have been in existence for a number of years, comparatively little is known about them. For instance, some of the business men on the trip were under the impression that they were merely summer resorts where patients were treated during the heated spell. The pictures which accompany this article were taken in February and afford sufficient evidence that the two hospitals are as much an active curative force in mid-winter as on the typical hot summer day when the visitors saw the institutions. The location of these establishments near

Gravenhurst is in all respects ideal. Though the waters of Lake Muskoka are near at hand, the buildings are set high on the rocks among woods that exhale a curative balsam. The air of Muskoka is also so rare that none of the humidity such as we know in the southern sections of Ontario exists, and the two great curative factors which nature has provided for combatting the parasitic malady, tuberculosis, pure air and clear sunlight, are there in lavish abundance.

The excursion was under the guidance of Mr. W. J. Gage, of Toronto, the chairman of the executive, who has devoted immense zeal to the promotion of this enterprise and an unselfish devotion that flags not day or night. Mr. Gage was able to inform the guests that since the institution was opened upwards of four thousand infected persons have been treated. Many have been restored to perfect health and others to a life of activity which, with proper precautions, will prolong their lives to the average span. At the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives the general report of the physician in chief for the week ending June 18 showed that the number of patients who had been admitted without an order from any municipality was 43, and the number of those sent to the institution by various municipalities, but treated free, was 50. The number of patients contributing in part toward their own maintenance was 30. Of these ten were paying fifty cents per day or less, four were paying \$4 per week, and sixteen the regulation fee of \$4.90 per week. Of the 123 patients undergoing treatment in the Free Hospital, exactly two-thirds were men and one-third women.

When it is remembered that these patients enjoy beautiful surroundings and the most advanced scientific treatment, the boon that this institution confers on the

province may be understood. The visitors noted that the wards had none of the appearance of a charity institution. Everything was as bright and cheerful as possible, with the finest sanitary arrangements and in an atmosphere that it made even the city man who had nothing wrong with him, feel rejuvenated to breathe. The Cottage Hospital for pay patients, which is situated half a mile away, and is reached either by water or by a beautiful roadway through the woods, is a boon to those of moderate means

suits could be obtained by co-operating with the National Sanitarium Association and helping it to extend its activities. No county institution could, he thought, attain to so fine a laboratory and investigating equipment as that which exists in connection with the Muskoka institutions. For the best results centralization was, he thought, necessary. Incidentally light was thrown on the work which the Daughters of the Empire are doing in the war against the White Plague. Miss Catherine Welland Meritt, the organizing secretary, stated that in all their local branches they were rousing the public to organized effort and adopting very practical means of assisting existing institutions.

Those entrusted with the management of these institutions are better aware than anyone else of the distress that tuberculosis entails among the very poor who have no one to assist them in obtaining curative treatment. A few years ago dying men were being turned away from regular hospitals to rack out their blighted lives in penury and unsanitary surroundings, thereby becoming a source of infection to others. The Association not only has succeeded in abating some these bitter tragedies, but is endeavoring to stamp out the disease by removing the main source of infection. As one of the charter members of the board, Dr. Powell has said it pays the greatest dividends of any investment known to man and pays them daily and hourly by increasing the health and usefulness of the whole community.



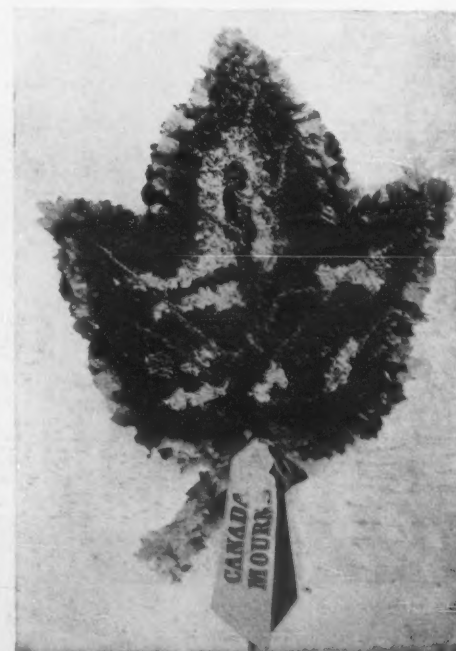
Free Hospital for Consumptives on Lake Muskoka.

who here receive treatment at a very low rate under the best curative conditions. It has not become self-supporting, but the Association has hopes of making it so, and the fine laboratory equipment that it possesses makes it a most important adjunct to the allied free institution.

Incurable cases are not taken at these institutions, but the Association maintains at Weston, Ont., an institution for the treatment of those in whom tuberculosis is in-eradicable. The city of Toronto already aids the Free Hospital at Muskoka by giving the usual hospital grant of ninety cents per capita per diem for patients from the city admitted to the institution, and Ottawa also co-operates with the Association in the care of its patients. The door is, however, never closed on any sufferer no matter from what part of Canada he may come. Dr. Sheard is Medical Health Officer of Toronto and as chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, paid a most fervent tribute to what has been accomplished, and since the excursion mentioned, has declared himself in favor of larger aid by the city of Toronto. In the speeches on the occasion alluded to most excellent point was made by Controller Spence of this city, who drew attention to the fact that in Toronto the citizens enjoyed the boon of the very best business and administrative talent, applied absolutely gratis to the management of its charities. In these he included National Sanitarium Association, though it is by no means a purely local organization. His remarks apply with great force to the service of such a business man as Mr. W. J. Gage, who has been the driving wheel of this enterprise, and, indeed, to all the active members of the board. Another point was raised by Mayor Dingman, of Stratford, who has taken a great interest in the war against tuberculosis. For some years there has been an agitation for county sanitariums. Mr. Dingman advised against such institutions, believing that much better re-



Muskoka Sanatorium for the cure of tuberculosis.



Canada's tribute at the funeral of the late King Edward. It was largely composed of maple leaves.



The Point of View

A CORRESPONDENT who signs herself "Reformer" writes me this week to call my attention to what she terms "the growing habit of intemperance among Canadian women," and asks me to say a word on the subject. Unfortunately for "Reformer's" wish to have her views receive an airing, I cannot agree with her. So far I have noticed no increase of intemperance among Canadian women, and although I know a good many of my own sex I do not know of one who could be accused of an overfondness for anything in the nature of "the cup that cheers." On the contrary it seems to me that women are becoming more and more abstemious and that water as a beverage is increasing steadily in popular favor. Most of us were brought up in homes where it was the custom to serve wine at table, or at least to have something of the sort available in the house in quantities that would not allow of its being tucked away in a small flask in a corner of the medicine chest along with the other "aids to the injured." Nowadays in the majority of Canadian homes there is no wine served, and children are brought up with strict ideas of temperance in this regard at least. Of course there are exceptions—homes where liquor is abused not used—but they must be in the minority, for so far I have never come across one in the circles which "Reformer" evidently means when she characterizes them as "the homes of the better classes." Want and deep poverty are as often the cause as they are the result of drink. At least this is my sincere belief after considerable experience in various ways among the poor, including a certain amount of settlement work.

It is not only in their homes that Canadian, and one might add American, women are abstemious. Travelling in Europe it is the exception rather than the rule to see women tourists from either the United States or Canada drink anything more intoxicating than water, and that in spite of the fact that the wine of the country adds materially to the enjoyment of a meal in France or Italy and cannot possibly do any harm if taken in moderation as the natives do. In fact I have always found in Europe that you can nearly always tell an American or Canadian by the rattle of the ice water pitcher that seems to be a musical accompaniment to her no matter where she goes.

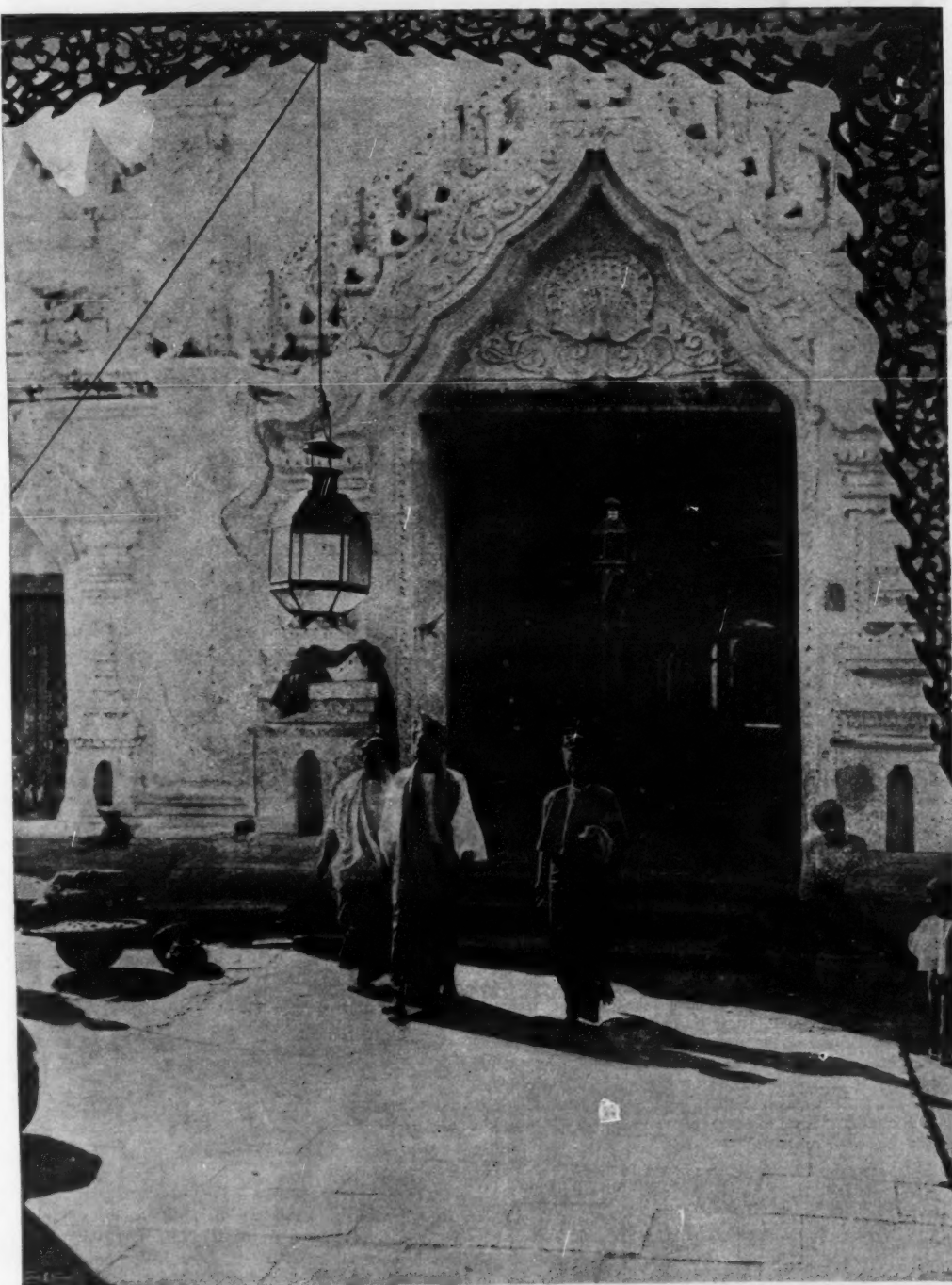
Undoubtedly there are some women who—to put it bluntly—undoubtedly drink too much, but these are usually to be found either among the "idle rich" who have nothing to do and wear out their nerves in the doing of it, or among the exceedingly poor who probably begin the habit for the small amount of comfort they think they can find in it. When it comes, however, to saying that there is an increase of drinking among women, and as "Reformer" suggests, that "children are learning the habit from their mothers," one cannot but feel that there is either misunderstanding or exaggeration in the statement. Personally I could never feel that "temperance" was synonymous with "total abstinence," but that is merely a matter of opinion. "Reformer" tells me she would forbid the sale of liquor and would even prohibit its manufacture. That seems to be going a few steps too far. Certainly if women cannot protect themselves they should be assisted to do so, but in Canada at least the drink menace is not attacking the home through the mothers. In England it is said that intemperate habits are on the increase among women, but it is not of them that "Reformer" writes; she confines her remarks entirely to Canadians, and as she wants my personal opinion, I can only say that in a very large circle of acquaintances that includes almost every class I do not know one woman who drinks more than she should.

THE American suffragists seem to be quite as much in earnest as their English sisters although circumstances have not necessitated their taking such extreme steps. In a more or less quiet way the women of the United States are working all over the Union to advance the work which they have taken up with such genuine enthusiasm. In their own way they are everywhere giving proofs of their devotion to the cause. Moreover they are slowly winning their way, and it seems to be but a question of time before they are voting in every State.

In Denver, just before the recent election, one of the campaign cries was to the effect that women had lost interest in voting and did not use the powers conferred upon them. The women, however, turned the tables. They worked as hard as they knew how, and when the returns

were all in the only woman candidate was found to have received a larger majority than all the men put together. And yet one constantly hears a great deal to the effect that the women of Colorado having the right to cast a ballot, fail to do so, and that female suffrage is a failure in that State. There seems, however, to be no room for an argument, for actions speak louder than words.

To get down to the material aspect of the case it is interesting to note that women are really making sacrifices to carry on the work. In England a self-denial week has been held on more than one occasion and the effort has been justified by the large returns. A new idea in the United States was inaugurated by Mrs. Ellen Sutherland, of Fort Parry, S.D., who has given the use of a large tract of land to the Progressive Suffrage Committee. This has been planted with sweet corn and the proceeds of all roasting ears will be sold, the funds to be devoted to furthering the campaign for an amendment of the State Constitution giving the ballot to women. There are lots of other ways in which women may help and the leaders of the suffrage movement, no matter in what country, seem to be as glad to receive small donations as



Burmese leaving the Temple at Pagan.

they are to get big ones, for the simple reason that every gift means an adherent, and in numbers lies strength.

ACCORDING to an Indianapolis paper, the Rev. H. C. Clippinger has asked the women of his congregation to leave their hats at home when they go to his church on Sunday during the summer. The chances are that his fair parishioners will gladly avail themselves of the permission, and that when they realize that they won't have to spend an hour or two in a warm building "hatted" as if for the street, they will be glad to go to church once if not twice on Sunday.

The matter involves a much discussed point for it has long been assumed that women should "remain covered" in church. For centuries they have felt that it was something more than a duty for them to don some sort of headgear on entering the portals of a church, and in Italy one may see the peasant women fasten handkerchiefs on their heads before they enter the precincts of one.

A "Sunday hat" has always formed part of the wardrobe of the woman who could afford a hat at all, and if the good old-fashioned name for it is not heard very often nowadays the fact remains that a best bonnet of some description is reserved for Sunday wear. Possibly the passing of the "Sunday hat" is at hand.

The reason the Rev. Mr. Clippinger has granted permission to the women of his congregation to go to church without their hats is one that is largely masculine. Men, he says, remain away from church because, owing to the large size of the hats worn by the women, they are unable to see the preacher or the choir, and so fail to enjoy the services. It is with the intention of coaxing back the men who make millinery the excuse for staying away that in future the Rev. Mr. Clippinger is willing to preach to a hatless congregation. Perhaps it has not occurred to the reverend gentleman that a man who stays away from church because he can't see the preacher wouldn't be long in finding another excuse for absence when the first one was removed. It seems odd that nowadays people require to have their religion administered in a steam-heated or specially ventilated atmosphere according to the time of year, when it's not so many years ago since their ancestors fought hard for their religious convictions and endured all sorts of hardships rather than give them up.



A view of the Ananda Shrine, which dates from the eleventh century.

men. Probably this is one of the secrets to the rooted antipathy they have to being referred to in any manner which betrays the fact that they are not of the sex which believes that it dominates the world. "Lady" is not the only word that offends. The same prejudice exists against "authoress" and similar words used to denote a woman who does a man's work. A lot of unnecessary exertion would be saved, and a great deal of heartache prevented, if the world would concede that women are as good as men and let it go at that. Until this fact is accepted or the world ends, the war between the sexes will go merrily on, instead of all being peace and harmony as it should be.

AND now another woman has evolved a new kind of job for herself. She's not of the high-brow order as far as her professional interests are concerned and she doesn't want to be a lawyer or a doctor, or even a bank president. Instead she promises to be satisfied with something much less highflown, in fact she aspires no higher than to the position of a motor woman. It is her ambition to run a street car, and her application has already been made. If her scheme goes through, and she is accepted this young woman, who by the way is Miss Alice White, of Crosswicke, N.J., will run a trolley car just like a man. Miss White is eighteen and is said to have inherited a love of machinery from her father, who was an expert.

In Paris women drive cabs, so why shouldn't they run trolley cars in New Jersey? Usually wherever they may be they manage to get what they want, and if one of them elects to have her way on wheels along steel rails, who will gainsay her? There are still a few roads not open to women, but the chances are that the stiles that lead to them will soon be climbed by petticoated figures and that before long there won't be any "doing" on earth in which women haven't some representative.

Women are on the whole extremely good cooks; perhaps that's why they argue that they have a right to a finger in every pie. It is more likely, however, that the real explanation is to be found in the fact that women are only just feeling their way and want to find out for what they are best fitted before settling down to do it. At present they are in a state of transition, and they must be allowed a period of unrest before they can adjust themselves to entirely new conditions. Hence the desire to run motor cars, join fire brigades, and become professional baseball players. With a little patience all will come right and women will come into their own. Until then there's bound to be trouble of sorts. Nothing else is to be expected.

ALTERATIONS, modifications, or improvements, from this time on must be made in all bathing suits. The reason I know is that I have a correspondent who says so. Through four closely written pages of letter paper she explains what altogether improper things the modern beach costumes are, and insists that in future women who go bathing should be compelled to use bathing machines and be forbidden by the law of the land to "parade" up and down the shore in "those knee length abominations" commonly accepted as the correct thing in bathing costumes.

There is no doubt as to the truth of the assertion that every one has a right to think what is best pleasing to her; trouble only threatens when the attempt is made to force an opinion upon those who have no wish to accept it and who probably haven't the least intention of altering their own view of the matter under discussion. The lady who writes me at such length on the subject of the impropriety of bathing suits has every right to her belief that it is more wicked to wear a becoming costume than a pretty one, but there is no reason on earth why I should be forced to agree with her.

Personally I know of nothing more attractive than a pretty girl in a modish and modest bathing suit. It is also worse, in my estimation, to draw attention to oneself by donning an old-fashioned sack affair that makes one look like a caricature of one of the wooden ladies in a child's Noah's ark, than to stay away from the beach. Of course, there are extremes in bathing suits just as there are in ball dresses, but one does not necessarily condemn the pretty evening frock which shows a glimpse of neck and shoulder because some ultra-fashionable lady wears a dress that has been described as "two shoulder straps and a waist belt." Use moderation and one can't go far wrong. My correspondent takes the wrong point of view. She should remember that though it was said long ago, there is just as much truth to-day as there ever was in that saying of a King, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Madame



The Ananda Temple, the most beautiful of the many to be seen at Pagan, Burma.

Now a little thing like a hat he doesn't like on the head in front of him serves to keep a man away from church. Man still seems to be emulating Adam and blaming woman for his own defects, which proves that woman is still some use in the world if only as a scapegoat.

EVIDENTLY it's something of an insult to be called a "lady." This idea isn't new, but it received considerable backing the other day in New York when a woman lawyer got "mad" because the lawyer on the other side referred to her as a "lady." Refusing to be called any such thing the fair Portia, whose real name is Miss Freda Thomas, popped up and ejaculated with considerable vehemence, "I object to any reflections on my sex. I am a lawyer."

Of course it is possible to be a lawyer and a lady too, at least the Judge took that view of the matter, and explained to the lawyer-lady that she came under both headings. The refusal, however, of the average woman to be called "lady" is rapidly becoming more and more noticeable, and the vogue of the simple word "woman" is surprising. Of course, it's all a matter of fashion. Like the Merry Widow hat, the crinoline, and the dress improvers, the word "lady" is no longer a la mode. It may have a revival just as other things have, but at the present moment the word is practically taboo in certain circles.

Women are still sensitive on the sex question and wish to be measured in their work by the same standard as



Romance is a commonplace dressed in its best.

The best loved man is he who is least understood.

Love is to life what gilding is to gingerbread, and it lasts just about as long.

A good deed badly done is no better than its opposite.

The secret of our kindness to others is usually to be found in a selfish desire to stand well with ourselves.

To inspire a man with a lasting affection one must either die or marry someone else.

Life's a garden with "hands off" signs attached to everything worth having.

A man remembers the past by the gladness it brought him; a woman by its sadness.

The world owes every man a living, but it won't always let him have it honestly.

C. C. M.

Napoleon's Birthplace

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)*

NAPOLEON was born in Ajaccio, the present capital of the sunny island of Corsica. The town nestles in the arm of a great bay, the beauty of which has caused it to be often compared with the Bay of Naples. Behind, there are circles of hills rising one above another, and bounded finally by a range lofty enough to carry snow upon its massive summits until almost into summer. The houses are built in flats containing a large number of small and dirty tenements connected usually by battered staircases. The domestic refuse is poured into the mouths of sewer pipes, the open ends of which are placed for convenience immediately under the windows, one to each window. The stench is almost unbearable, but as there is no other system of sanitation, and as there are no keen-scented and officious sanitary inspectors to interfere with the freedom of everybody to taint the air as he pleases, the odors are fearful, wonderful and indescribable.

Historically, the chief house in the place is the one in which the great usurper was born. It is a dull looking place, not worth the attention of the photographer, except for purely historical purposes. It is built in three stories and is kept by a severe-looking old dame. She appears to be the sole occupant of the house that was once made merry by the laughter and chatter of the group of merry children who afterwards controlled the destinies of Europe. The father of the Bonaparte family was a lawyer of idle and extravagant habits; the mother was the most beautiful woman in the island, and as careful and thrifty as she was beautiful. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in the statement made by Napoleon in after life that he owed most of his success to his mother. Little did either the father or the mother dream as they watched their noisy brood, that Napoleon would become Emperor of France, Joseph King of Spain, Louis King of Holland, Jerome King of Westphalia, Caroline Queen of Naples, and Pauline and Eliza Princesses of Italy.

Being in Ajaccio on instruction and on pleasure bent I wended my way to the house where this crowd of royalties spent their childhood. Long before I reached the place I was surrounded by children of both sexes, and of



ROYALTIES AND BULLDOGS.
These canine pets of the Duke and Duchess August Wilhelm of Prussia recently won first prize in Berlin. The Prince is a son of the Kaiser, and he and his wife are both very popular.

all ages and sizes, each of whom manifested serious anxiety to act as my guide, and an eager desire for sous that was almost worthy of reward. The guidance was accepted with limitations, and the sous were refused except in so far as the guides were concerned. The caretaker was out, but she was discovered after a time, and led victoriously through a lane of interested juvenile spectators. She did the honors of the place with but little comment. She pointed out the room in which Napoleon was born, the sedan chair in which his mother was brought home from service at the Cathedral only a few minutes before his birth, a piano belonging to his mother, and portraits of both parents. Most of the relics are probably spurious, as the house was sacked during one of those many rebellious epochs that have so often troubled the peace of the land.

When the old woman had shown all that she deemed fit for the eye of the intrusive foreigner to rest upon, I asked her, "Are you French?" I was quite surprised at the manner in which she drew herself up to her full height and snapped out, "No." I had forgotten that the Corsican looks upon himself as belonging to a peculiar people, a people apart from the other races and nations of the world. He refers to the Italians as Vauriens—scamps, while he bestows upon Frenchmen an epithet that becomes contemptuous as he pronounces it—Continental. And Napoleon, because he renounced his nationality and became French, fell so far in the esteem of his countrymen, that in no house do you find his portrait on the walls. It is their silent method of expressing their disapproval of his unpatriotic action. In Ajaccio and in Bastia also statues have been erected to his memory. At Ajaccio he sits aloft on a big horse, on a pedestal. At the corners of the pedestal his four brothers are presented in Roman togas. In another part of his birthplace, there is also a statue of the Emperor in classic costume. Ajaccio is full of memories of Napoleon as a boy and these memories all call him up to view as a studious but passionate child. There is the font in the cathedral where he was baptised at the age of two. He objected emphatically to being sprinkled with holy water, and struck the priest and everyone within his reach except his mother. He was always afraid of his mother, much as he loved her. She was the only person who could control him, and she spanked him over and over again for his faults. Sometimes he robbed the orchard; sometimes he made fun of his grandmother, calling her an old witch; and on every occasion he got an application of the rod that would have done credit to a mediæval

pedagogue. Because he was such a wild young animal his mother sent him to a girls' school. All went well till he fell in love with a little maiden, of tender years like himself. Then the bigger girls teased him and called the favored one names. Napoleon, following his mother's example, took a stick and dismissed his tormentors with considerable energy. For this he again suffered parental chastisement.

Not far from his house there is a kind of cave, where tradition has it, that he used to retire and bury himself in those mathematical studies that formed the foundation of his early success. Visitors from all parts of the world crowd to the spot, and with a stupidity that is common to the sight-seers of all nations, they write their paltry autographs upon the stones. One individual, more shameless than the rest, provided himself with a pot of paint and a brush, and thereby established for himself a more lasting memorial of his lack of reverence and propriety.

A few miles from the town is a ruined old house that formerly belonged to the Bonaparte family. The surrounding garden has been bought by the town of Ajaccio and preserved for the public use. The paths and shrubs are in a neglected condition and only tourists seem to frequent the spot. The old house is in the care of an Italian who speaks no French. His remarks consist of a monotonous repetition of the word "Napoleon," accompanied by solemn bows to fireplace, doors and chimneys. The place contains no furniture, pictures, or relics of any kind. Walls are cracked, roof is falling in, timber work is rotting, and the picturesque old rascal who lives in the basement is almost as dilapidated as the structure that covers him. But he is courteous, and accepts his tip with a grace that may be envied but not imitated.

There are other memorials of the Bonaparte family in Ajaccio, for the family constitutes a valuable asset to the island. Steamers taking people for a cruise in the Med-



A FRANCO-AMERICAN DUCHESS.
The Duchess of Talleyrand, who was formerly the wife of Count Boni de Castellane, is a daughter of the late Jay Gould. Her second husband, the Prince de Sagan, by the death of his father, has become Duke of Talleyrand. Photographed with the Duchess is her eldest son.

iterranean call to see the place where Napoleon was born, and the shopkeepers get rich on the sale of pictures, daggers, gourd, and souvenirs of Napoleon. Everybody goes to see the house, leaving largesse on the way. All go to see the grotto, and a few visit the museum founded by Lucien, and the neighboring chapel in which lie the remains of his beautiful mother and of his uncle Cardinal Fesch. His father is buried on the continent at Montpellier. Madame was only thirty-five when her husband died, but by that time she had borne him thirteen children, of whom five however were dead.

As I came away from the house, a few devout nuns passed me, looking neither to the left nor the right, and they reminded me of another episode in the child life of Napoleon, that may fitly close the account of the place where that child life was spent. The future conqueror was very fond of sweets, and the nuns of Ajaccio, who were very fond of the "Mathematician," as they called him, supplied him abundantly with cakes and sweets. One day, when a number of them were walking devoutly through the town, praying as they went, Napoleon hurried after them shouting in a French rhyme, which I may be perhaps allowed to render rather freely:

"If you would know where I keep my heart,
Look at the nun who gave me the cart."

There was one nun, very fat and feeble, who turned round and told him he ought to be ashamed of himself. He promptly attached himself to the aggrieved lady and shouted all the louder. To get rid of him she had to buy him off with a supply of sweets, and the hero went swaggering home, with silent tongue but busy jaws.

Discovery of a Buried City.

EVERY once in a while excavation in southern Arizona results in the discovery of a buried village. The most recent discovery of this kind was made by Frank C. Erwin at his home, fourteen miles from Cochise.

Three miles from his ranch he started to dig an irrigation ditch. Only a few feet under the surface he began to uncover utensils of a shape and material which indicated that they had been used by a race probably as old as the Cibola, that strange people whose "Seven Famous Cities" was the lure that brought Father Niza and the negro Estevanico from the Spanish mission at Culiacan north along the Senora River to the old city of Tabac, near Tucson, which expedition was the beginning of civilization in Arizona.

After digging deeper Erwin came across a wall, which he followed for twenty feet. Further investigation brought to light hundreds of bones well preserved, one skeleton being intact. When an attempt was made to take up the skeleton it fell to pieces. Among the treasures unearthed was a slab on which were written curious figures representing men and birds and animals.

The New England aster is one of the most effective plants for the hardy garden border. It is vigorous and hardy, easily transplanted, multiplying from year to year, and the plants are inexpensive. The blossoms, which appear in October and November, are of wonderful beauty and vary considerably in their color tones. They are exceedingly effective as they grow and equally attractive for use as cut flowers, being especially durable when thus utilized. The plants may be set out either in autumn or early spring, and a small clump of them is well worth adding to a corner or border of home grounds.



His Little Game.

THE proud parents of a Toronto four-year-old are convinced that their son and heir is destined when he grows up to be a great financier. His mother believes he will be a combination of Rockefeller and Carnegie, and his father, if not quite so sanguine, nevertheless thinks that the youngster has a great future before him. Of late they have been telling friends and acquaintances, and in fact everyone who would listen as well as a few who turned a deaf ear, the reasons upon which their conclusions are based.

This is the story. The boy, who might as well be called "Tommy," because his name is more of the "Reginald Launcelot" variety, is taken to church every Sunday morning. He doesn't like it, but his maternal grandmother, who is a great believer in the proper upbringing of children, insists upon the church-going, and so each Sunday he dons his best and puts in over an hour listening to many things he doesn't understand. He has, however, apparently obtained at least one idea in the course of his church-going.

The way they found out that "Tommy" had been gathering ideas while apparently guiltless of any such proceeding was as follows: "Tommy" has a fondness for sweets that is something more than normal, and he has a habit of saving up his pennies to buy candies. Usually he has a few lollipops secreted somewhere about the house, but the other day he found he had none, and investigation proved that his mother's chocolate box was as empty as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Knowing that his father was reading in the library, "Tommy" toddled in there, and pulling the paternal coat sleeve, asked for "five cents." Father was busy with his paper, and besides he did not believe in giving his son so much money all at one time, so he refused. "Tommy" played around for a bit, and once more asked for the money and once more his father refused. The same thing was repeated a third time, and still his father remained obdurate and the child minus his five cents.

Fortunately for himself "Tommy" was full of resources. He tugged and pulled at the heavy chairs until he got them in a row, then he piled some cushions on a footstool in front of them. His next proceeding was to wrap himself in a small lace table cover. Then he took his place behind the cushions and began to sing in a manner that really suggested a hymn. The next part of the performance consisted of "Tommy" going down on the cushions on his knees and saying his evening prayer. Then in a business-like manner, for "Tommy" had to be parson and congregation and sidesmen in one, he picked up a silver ash tray and proceeded solemnly from one chair to another to take up the collection. When he paused at his father's side with the "plate" extended in amusing mimicry of the dignified gentleman he was wont to see perform that office in church, he got the five cents he had asked for a little while before.

That night "Tommy" was ill, thanks to a combination of taffy and "all-day suckers," but "Tommy's" parents insist it was worth the anxiety to have found out how great a man "Tommy" is destined to be.

Fashion in Flowerland.

IN sweet monotony the season through

The flower dames vary not their faultless frocks;
Garbed still the same the Sweet Pea rocks,
The Violet keeps unchanged her hood of blue.
Contented each with her well-chosen hue
The Lilies and the towering Hollyhocks,
The scarlet Poppies, and the stately Stocks—
They alter but their donning of the dew.
They are aware what is most meet, and so
Why should they wish for what becomes them less
In calm perfection gracefully attired?
Had women but the flower-wit, too, to know
There is for each one happiest mode in dress
The charm of all would be far more admired.

—Samuel Minturn Peck in Boston Transcript.



AN INTERESTING GROUP.

The picture was taken at Miss Mathil... V... e's, that well-known pianoforte teacher being at the piano. Just behind Miss Verne, resting her arm on the piano, is Miss Margaret Kerr, who is niece of the Duke of Norfolk. Next to her, in a dark dress, is Lady Maidstone. Next to her, on the extreme right of the picture, is Miss Lawrence Smith, while leaning over the piano on the extreme left is Miss Marie Tupper, who is a granddaughter of Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.



A POPULAR COMPOSER.

Mrs. Charles Goetz (Alma Goetz), who has won much success with a number of her songs.

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The Princess Complexion Purifier does not take the natural rosy color from the face, but leaves it as clear and smooth as that of a baby's.

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TORONTO SOCIETY

The second marriage within a week in the pretty new Rosedale Presbyterian church was celebrated on June 23, when Miss Aileen Sinclair, second daughter of Mr. Angus Sinclair, of Roslyn, and Mr. Kenneth Fearn MacKenzie, son of Mr. Hugh MacKenzie, M.P., of Truro, Nova Scotia, were married. Rev. Donald Strachan, pastor of the church, officiated, and Mr. Edmund Phillips played the bridal music. Mrs. Frank MacKellan sang a bridal hymn, "O Perfect Love," perhaps the most impressive and beautiful of her many sacred solos. The church was decorated with white and pink peonies, standards and heavy white ropes festooned with huge bouquets of white peonies extending down the aisle. The chancel was almost completely carpeted with the beautiful flowers, and their deep green foliage and high bouquets were everywhere, shedding the rich fragrance of the white peony. The new church is of grey-white tint with large diamond-paned windows through which the exuberant sunshine blazed, and needless to say, the effect was gay and dazzling. It was not a huge wedding, like the one the day before, but the church was nicely filled with guests, and when Mr. Sinclair brought in his daughter every one was near enough to see and admire her. Miss Aileen Sinclair, who is peculiarly beloved by her friends, and is deserving of their affection, having always been the most unselfish and sweet tempered of maidens, wore a wedding gown of softest white satin in sweeping train effect, and a veil which was the most dainty and ethereal for that torrid day, of sheer lace with coin spots embroidered, and fastened to her brown hair with a net of pearls, *a la Juliet*. Her bouquet was a shower of lily of the valley, and she looked a picture as she stood surrounded by the wealth of fragrant white flowers before the chancel. The bride wore diamonds, the gifts of the groom, and a heavy gold bracelet, which had belonged to his mother. Here and there on the bridal robe were sprays of orange blossoms, and a small crown of the same symbolic flowers rested on the bride's head. Miss Dorothy Sinclair, the third daughter, and not yet "out," was bridesmaid, in a pale blue chiffon frock, with tiny bouquets of rosebuds, and a lace Corday hat with folds of blue satin and bouquets of rosebuds. She carried a sheaf of pink roses, and wore her sister's gifts, turquoise earrings, and the groom's gift, a gold bracelet. Mr. William Phillips, of New York, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Robert Sinclair, brother of the bride, Mr. Aubrey Blanchard, cousin of the groom, and Mr. George Grove. After the ceremony the guests and bridal party drove to Roslyn, where both the lovely residence and its grounds were arranged for the reception and dejeuner. Mrs. Sinclair receiving in a pale blue gown of satin and cut velvet and hat of lace and maline with pale blue plumes. Her bouquet was a small round one of pink sweet peas. Out on the lawn there was a marquee full of good things, and when the bride appeared her health was proposed by Colonel Rae, of the Sault, who was her father's best man, honored with cheers, and speeches were made by the groom, the best man, and Mr. Sinclair, upon whom devolved the interesting duty of announcing that he had given up one daughter and gained another, as Miss Muriel Jarvis and Mr. Robert Sinclair desired him to announce their engagement to the friends and relatives present. The pretty little lady most concerned was looking most attractive and very demure under the volley of congratulations she received, and her tall *futur* was evidently delighted with the state of affairs. The presents sent to Miss Sinclair on her marriage were of the usual latter day number and value, and a great deal of affection went with them. A bible, from the clergyman and congregation of the Rosedale Presbyterian Church, was one highly prized, the marriage ceremony being the first one performed by the pastor in this church, although not the first marriage. After the dejeuner, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie left for a honeymoon in the Maritime Provinces, and have taken a flat in the Alexandra for the summer.

The marriage of Miss Frances Muriel Stephens, daughter of Mr. Charles Edwin Stephens, and Mr. Roy Pattullo Findlay, Bank of Commerce, Stratford, was celebrated in All Saints church, Collingwood, on June 22, at high noon, Rev. R. Macnamara officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, who brought her in, wore a princess robe of white satin with guimpe of Brussels net and trimming of handsome rose point choux of orange blossoms held the veil at either side, and the bouquet was an Empire cascade of lily of the valley. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. Miss Helen Keighly of Port Arthur, Miss Marion Findley of Barrie, and Miss Beatrice Toller were bridesmaids in turquoise *crepe de chine*, black lace picture hats with willow plumes and carrying pink roses. Mary Mackay, niece of the bride, was flower-girl in white frock and hat and carrying a basket of pink roses. Mr. Hugh Stephens was best man, and Mr. Herbert Telfer and Mr. George Parton, of Toronto, ushers. The church decorations and marriage bells were of marguerites and ferns. Mrs. Stephens held a large reception at the family residence, wearing a white silk *crepe* gown with rose point. At the dejeuner Mr. W. A. Findlay, of Ottawa, proposed the bride's health. His brother, the happy groom, made a fitting response. Mr. and Mrs. Findlay went to Duluth for a honeymoon, and will make their home in Stratford. At the marriage, while the register was signed, Miss M. Beddoe sang "O Perfect Love."

The four nights of the Q.O.R. Pageant seemed to have been favored with specially selected weather, a full moon, warm light breezes, dry as a bone. Excepting the lamentable casualty of Monday night whereby young Thorne, a popular member of the regiment, was so injured by his horse rolling on him as to succumb in a few hours, there was not a thing to mar the big enterprise's success. Everyone, from the grandest chaperon to the humblest "supe," from colonel to programme seller, worked hard and faithfully and are enjoying the result of their efforts. The Pageant ball in Transportation Building was the climax, and a brilliant one. The absence at their summer homes or abroad of many good friends of the regiment depleted the attendance, which, however, was large and enthusiastic, and the quaint and gorgeous costumes lent a touch of grandeur wanting in any like modern scene. Lady Pellatt wore a modern court dress, with train borne by two pages, the petticoat of white satin flounced with rich lace with seams herringboned with white floss, and an embroidered design of pink roses on the bodice. Among the jewels blazing on her corsage



A PRETTY AMERICAN.
Miss Edith Wynne, of Philadelphia, who was one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Drexel and Lord Maidstone in London recently.

was the presentation badge of the regiment in diamonds and rubies. The bouquet was a sheaf of pink roses. There was a grand march to open the programme led by Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, who were followed by officers and their ladies, queens and kings of eleven times, "old boys" of the Q.O.R., and notables of to-day. His Worship the Mayor was in the party, and Major Bert Barker, who has been such a busy secretary, was simply all over the place, as was also Collie Ross, master of ceremonies. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand guests were present at this ball. After the grand march various historic and picturesque sets were formed, and the band played the lancers. The decoration of the vast building was well done, considering the difficulty of getting a fine effect in such a huge space. Flags, bunting and flowers were lavishly used. There was supper space reserved at one end, and seats all round for the dancers, with a dainty patronesses' corner for those stately dames, among whom quite the most interested and attractive was Mrs. Walter S. Lee in black velvet and white and black lace. Among the many handsome women present were Mrs. Gooderham, of Deancroft, in white satin and diamond tiara; Mrs. Reginald Pellatt in peach satin, with pearls; Mrs. (Lieut.-Colonel) Mason in turquoise satin and lace, silver scarf and pearl necklace; Mrs. Peuchen in white and black, relieved with violet; Mrs. Gordon Morrison in blue satin; Mrs. Charles Sheard in grey silk; Mrs. Ewart Osborne in black and gold; Mrs. Fred Macqueen, pale blue satin; the Misses Hilda Burton, Edna Cromarty, Yolande Morrison, Edith Snelgrove, the Misses Cosby, B. Miles, J. Wallbridge, Maude Weir, Gage, Haney, Kemp, Evelyn Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Darling were some of the smart people present. The coolness of the night was a distinct advantage and much appreciated. On the whole, the Pageant and ball were a fitting commemoration of the semi-centennial of Ontario's first regiment. The regiment goes to England for the autumn manoeuvres in August, the guests of Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt.

The marriage of Miss Eva Constance Miles, daughter of Mrs. Julius Miles, 8 Russell street, and Mr. David Keithhock Edgar, R.E., son of Lady Edgar, was celebrated on June 22, at All Saints' Church, London, England, Rev. H. F. B. Mackay officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paterson, of Toronto, acted parents to the bride, Mr. Paterson bringing her in and giving her away, and Mrs. Paterson holding a reception afterwards at the Savoy, where the dejeuner was served. The bridal robe was of Liberty satin and pearls, and the veil an heirloom of beautiful lace, with which the bride wore a crown of orange blossoms. Miss Lillian Miles was her sister's bridesmaid in pale blue *crepe de soie* and hat to match. Mr. L. E. Barnes, R.E., a brother officer of the groom, was best man. The Canadian contingent in London turned out in force to the wedding, and among the guests was Mrs. Ince, of Toronto, who went across some time ago with the sisters of the bride to her daughter, Mrs. Harry Paterson. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar are to reside in India, where the groom's regiment is now stationed. The bride is one of four sisters who have the love and esteem of all their friends, and are girls of rare sweetness and strength of character as well as much personal charm.

A double wedding in Guelph Congregational Church took place on June 22, and was an affair of great social interest, being noted as the most fashionable and elaborate the Royal City has yet seen. Mr. J. W. Lyon was the proud father of the bride, Miss Ida Lyon, marrying Dr. J. A. C. Tull, of Atlantic City, and Miss Vera Lyon, Dr. Douglas M. Foster, of Guelph. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura Lyon, Miss Edna Savage, Miss Irene Lyon and Miss McKim, of St. John, N.B. They wore maize *crepe de chine* and black picture hats and carried yellow roses. The flower girls were, Miss Evelyn Marvel, and Miss Helen Guthrie, the latter will be remembered as a dainty little member of Mrs. Crawford Brown's wedding group. The sister brides were beautifully gowned, Miss Ida in embroidered silk net and Miss Vera in Flanders lace applique. Their tulle veils were fastened with crowns or orange blossoms, and their bouquets were showers of white roses. A very joyous reception was held after the double marriage at Wyoming, the home of Mr. Lyon, where Mrs. Lyon welcomed a great number of guests. The bridal gifts were very handsome.

Canon and Mrs. Murphy announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Dora Louisa, to Mr. H. Howard Goode, Toronto. The marriage will take place very quietly July 20, in St. George's church, Allandale.

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Dresses in all the light silks and linens are in great demand this season. The continued hot spell accentuating the need for cooler apparel for holiday wear.

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These Baths are open day and night, with excellent sleeping apartments and rooms.

A dainty Bill of Fare served at all hours.

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Why not remember them on their departure with a box of Choice Cut Flowers?

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To give you a regular daily delivery.

To have the Ice washed and placed carefully in your refrigerator.

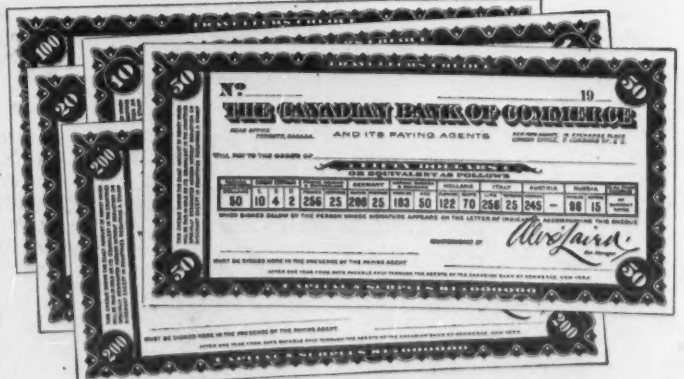
To have the Ice delivered by civil and obliging drivers at a regular hour.

To give you a double quantity on Saturday.

LAKE SIMCOE ICE SUPPLY CO.

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JAMES FAIRHEAD, Manager



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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

are the most convenient form in which to carry money when travelling. They are negotiable everywhere, self-identifying and the exact amount payable is printed on the face of each cheque. The cheques are obtainable on application at every branch of the Bank.

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Where to go is the question, it being now generally acknowledged that a change is a necessity. If you are sick, you go to your physician, why not consult a specialist regarding your trip. Mr. C. E. Horning, the City Passenger and Ticket Agent of the

Grand Trunk, at the north-west corner King and Yonge Streets, will freely give you advice, reliable information, illustrated publications and make you up an itinerary for a two to thirty-day vacation trip suitable to your requirements, or pocket book, or address J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

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- 1st. Because there is no duty on stones entering Canada.
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Good Workmanship

is a factor in the decorating problem as important as the

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Besides the fact that our stock of imported papers are superior in design and in coloring, this matter of workmanship is worthy of your consideration.

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The St. Charles Grill

Meet your friends at the St. Charles. No hurry and flurry of running down to the boat or train and then miss them in the crowd. Or on your week-end trips just meet your family and have a quiet and cool lunch hour before going.

Tables reserved on request.

ST. CHARLES GRILL, 60-70 Yonge Street.

WHAT is the use of overloading the stomach with heavy food when a healthful, nourishing, appetizing loaf of TOMLIN'S BREAD will provide sufficient nourishment without any of the discomforts

Tomlin's Bread

such as arise from eating rich and heating foods suitable only for winter weather.

For picnics, or outing sociabilities, TOMLIN'S BREAD will be enjoyed to the last crumb.

H.C. TOMLIN, Manufacturer,
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A family party, including Mr. Justice and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. James, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Montreal, have sailed for England. Dr. and Mrs. Lang and their baby girl have also gone to England, so have Mrs. E. F. B. and Miss Jessie Johnston. Mrs. Vandervoort, of Tyndall avenue, will spend the vacation in England with her sister, Mrs. A. R. Carman, of Montreal. The Misses Westman, of Berkeley street, have gone abroad.

Mrs. Arthur Spragge and Miss Florence Spragge left for their summer home in Golden, B.C., on Sunday evening.

Hon. Frank Ford, Deputy Attorney-General of Saskatchewan; Professor H. P. Griffiths, of Ridley College; Miss Veals, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkes Meyers, of London, England, are sailing by the fine new steamer Royal George next week.

Captain and Mrs. Van Straubensee returned from Niagara by motor, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Hammond.

Social and Personal.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Vair, second daughter of Mr. James Vair, of Barrie, and Mr. Alfred C. Grasley, was celebrated in St. Andrew's church, Barrie, last week, Rev. Dr. McLeod officiating. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, peonies, and ferns, with horns of plenty brimming with daisies fastened on the pillars, and tall white standards, tied with white lilies, marking the guests' pews. It was a simple and quiet wedding, only the near friends and relatives being present. The bride wore a lingerie dress with medallions of Irish lace, and white Milan hat with tulle and osprey, and carried a sheaf of roses. Her sister, Miss Jessie Vair, was bridesmaid, in cowslip mull and black picture hat. She carried an armful of marguerites. Mr. George Telfer, of Collingwood, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Crasley are honeymooning at the Atlantic seashore, and will later on make their home in North Bay.

St. John's church, East Toronto, was the scene of a very pretty, but quiet wedding, when Mrs. Norah Sullivan Adams was married to Mr. James M. Mathews. The nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. George A. Williams, rector of the church. The bride was given away by Mr. W. E. Blake. The bridesmaid was Miss Marion Blake, and the groomsmen, Mr. James McCarthy. The happy couple, who were the recipients of many handsome presents, left for New York and other Eastern points. They will be at home at 511 Cinton street after July 1.

Colonel Septimus Denison has received the appointment of Commandant at Halifax, which will necessitate his removal with his family to that city for five years.

Mrs. L. L. Beach, of New York City, and Miss Ju Lou Palmer, of Buffalo, N.Y., will arrive on the fifth of July, to be guests of Mrs. H. E. Hand, Avenue Road, for the week-end. Miss Gwendoline Hand will return to New York with Mrs. Beach before going to the Lake of Bays.

Mrs. George T. Denison, Jr., and her little daughter are spending some time in the country.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and his family spent the week-end in Hamilton.

Mrs. Eaton has returned from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eaton have gone to the Upper Lakes on the Florence for a yachting tour of some weeks. The new yacht created quite a sensation in harbor when it got to Toronto, and is worthy of the millions behind it. Its master is the sort of rich man who knows how to do himself well, and never loses his level headed business sense. Such as he are as welcome when on playtime excursions as when building up an industry or a business which stands as one of the pillars of Toronto's prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Assheton Smith are back from their honeymoon and are busily settling their home in Prince Arthur avenue.

Mr. Percival Parker is sailing for Bristol on the Royal George next week.

Mr. and Miss Flavelle and Miss Clara sailed last week for England.

Hundreds of Toronto friends are greatly interested in hearing the engagement of Miss Eileen Anglin, second daughter of Mrs. Timothy Anglin, and Mr. Charles Thomas Hutchins, Lieutenant, United States Navy, son of Rear Admiral Hutchins. Miss Eileen Anglin is a delightful girl, clever and full of magnetism, and everyone wishes for her the happiest and most prosperous future.

The sincere sympathy of a host of friends is with Professor and Mrs. Louis B. Stewart in the calamity which has befallen their family circle. While spending a vacation with his parents at Stoney Lake, their fine little four-year-old son, Alan Mortimer, fell into the lake and was drowned. The little lad was brought to Toronto, and his funeral took place from the family residence, 161 Admiral road.

One evening last week the Union Station was invaded by a party of smart people who came to bid *bon voyage* to Mrs. Paul Krell, who left for Scotland, where she will spend some time at her country cottage at Tarves. Mrs. Krell has been continually feted and made much of during her short visit in town, and the friends who speeded her going last week hope for her quick return.

The engagement is announced in St. John, N.B., of Miss Violet Douglas MacRae, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Donald MacRae, D.D., and Mr. William Alfred Patterson, M.A., of Western Canada College, Calgary, son of Mr. Thos. Patterson, Summerhill avenue. The marriage is to take place in St. John.

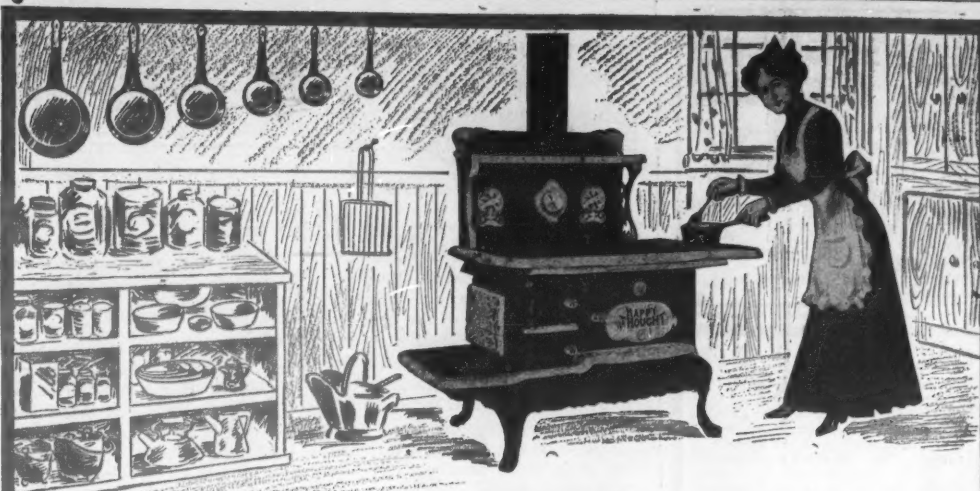
Owing to the holiday, July 1, these columns went to press a day earlier and a number of interesting events must wait until next week for consideration. The garden party at Todmorden, given by Mrs. R. L. Patterson, and her two daughters, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Ritchie, at Fernwood, the Patterson homestead, is one of these.

Another Canadian girl who has found her *futur* in New York, is Miss Gwendolyn Clemow, formerly of Ottawa, whose engagement was announced recently.

Mr. and Mrs. James Meek, of Port Arthur, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Roberta MacFarlane, to Dr. George Edwin Eakins, formerly of Belleville. Their marriage will take place on the 27th of July.

Among the out-of-town guests at the Sinclair-Mackenzie wedding were Colonel Rae, who came down specially from the Sault; Mrs. and Miss Mathewson, of Montreal; Mrs. Edwin Lockie, of Ayr (Pauline Barrett), who rivalled in attraction Mrs. Gilbert Stairs, of Halifax, both looking radiantly handsome; Mr. Stairs; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Steele, of Hamilton; Mr. Hugh Mackenzie, father of the groom, a handsome and distinguished Nova Scotian; Miss Caddy, of Ottawa, a cousin of the bride, and some others, several of Mrs. Sinclair's old schoolmates, Mrs. S. M. Jarvis, Mrs. Douglas (nee Hughes, of St. Thomas), and Mrs. Denison being among the guests. The company lingered for some time after the winsome little bride, in her blue Rajah travelling suit and hat had bidden them a short farewell, for Roslyn was a delightful place on that torrid afternoon, and old friends were having many little chats together, the music and flowers also adding to the other inducements.

Mrs. F. Hearn and her family are at their summer residence, Orchard Beach, Lake Simcoe.



The "Happy Thought" is a general purpose range. Some of its exclusive features.

A range of this kind is what a woman wants in her kitchen—not a range that will fall down on some things and excel in others. You, madam, who want to be known as a good cook, cannot afford to take chances on a range that won't perform all its functions equally well.

You want a range that is reliable, not with some things, but with everything—whether it's a batch of cookies, the Sunday roast, steamed salmon trout, or fried bacon and griddle cakes.

WHAT MODERN INVENTION HAS DONE FOR THE HAPPY THOUGHT.

Because equal attention has been paid to all the various parts of the Happy Thought Range, it meets in every respect the demand for the utmost in cooking efficiency. Several new patented features make it

thoroughly dependable for every kind of general service.

THE PATENTED DAMPER CONTROLS FIRE.

A new feature of the Happy Thought is the patented damper—an ingenious device—which, by a simple turn, will bring the fire under all the cooking holes on top. Immaterial whether your range be running with direct draft or with heat turned around oven, each top cooking hole is ready for heavy service.

THE PYRAMIDAL OVEN PLATES

is only one of the exclusive features which have made the Happy Thought invaluable to thousands of homes in Canada. By its aid the housewife is assured of great and even baking heat in the oven with small fuel consumption.

Other exclusive features of Happy Thought Ranges are told in an interesting little book, which will be sent free for the asking.

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A SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT FIREBOX.

A range with a badly proportioned firebox is like a boy trying to carry a man's load; the chances in favor of its success as a good baker are slim. In the construction of the Happy Thought this danger has been avoided after a series of searching experiments by providing a firebox scientifically proportioned to the size of the oven. Result: sufficient heat always to ensure good cooking.

HAVE THESE THINGS EXPLAINED TO YOU.

Call on your nearest dealer and have him explain the different advantages of the Happy Thought. He will be glad to do it and you will obtain a lot of valuable knowledge about ranges.



Early English Hall Table. No. 5050.

Kay's July Furniture Sale

Commences

Next Monday Morning

at 8 O'clock.

John Kay Company

Limited

36 and 38 King Street West

Grand Trunk Railway System

"Most Direct Route to the Highlands of Ontario"

Orillia and Couchiching, Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Magnetawan River, Algonquin National Park, Temagami, Georgian Bay.

Plan to Spend Your Summer Holidays This Year at One of These Delightful Spots

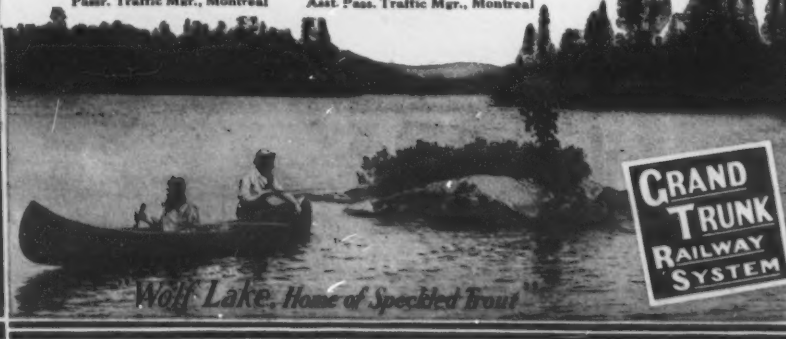
Good hotel accommodations at moderate cost—The lover of outdoors will find here in abundance, all those things which make roughing it desirable. Select the locality that will afford you the greatest amount of enjoyment, send for free map folders, beautifully illustrated, fully describing these out of the ordinary recreation resorts. Address—

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Union Station, Toronto



Abbey's Effervescent Salt

For that "dark-brown taste" in the morning, Abbey's Salt will do it.

25c and 60c.
Sold everywhere.

ONLY ONE RIGHT WAY

There are many ways of cleaning ladies' costumes. The less said about some and the results, the better. The new French Cleaning process used in these works has proven the most satisfactory yet.

One of the chief reasons the ladies like our way is because we can take an expensive and elaborate dress or wrap and thoroughly clean it without, in the slightest detail, taking apart. The advantages of this are manifest—no alteration in shape possible, and no unnecessary work replacing any parts.

Any of our branches would be pleased to show you samples of work done and give you any information wanted.

R. PARKER & CO.
Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto.
201 and 791 Yonge St., 59 King St. W., 471 and 1324 Queen St. W., 277 Queen St. E.

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Furniture or Metal Beds INSIST on having same equipped with the

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MEYER'S PARLORS

AT SUNNYSIDE are more popular than ever.

Fish Dinners from 12 to 2 and 5 to 8 p.m. daily.

Here you always meet nice people.


SPECIAL RATE

It will save you a lot of trouble in preparing for your vacation trip to send us your washing to do. During the summer months we have decided to give a special rate to those sending us their work from their summer homes.

Send for these special rates.

The Yorkville Laundry
Phone, Main 1580. 47 Elm St.

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."



BREDIN'S HOMEMADE BREAD

Because the producers of Bredin's Breads insist on uniform good quality in all the breads they bake the quality of these breads is always a uniform—BEST. And there's no more palatable loaf baked than Bredin's home-made Bread 5 cents.

The largest and most modern - equipped bakeries in the Dominion.



Summer Frocks for Little Girls.

THE styles for children's dresses just now are quite as elaborate as those designed for their elders, but the majority of them have a delightful summery look that makes one lose sight of the over-elaboration that is to be discovered in many cases. Especially is this apparent in the frocks of white muslin combined with lace and embroidery, which are veritable works of art and make the task of dressing a child much more interesting than dressing a doll has always been. A lovely little frock of white mull of very fine quality was recently shown in a New York shop which devotes much attention to the garbing of the small person. This little dress was made with a yoke and hung from the shoulders, fitting the form rather closely to well below the waist line, where it flared out into a full circular flounce which reached to the knee. The yoke was made of alternate rows of fine Valenciennes insertion and tucked mull, the rows running across instead of up and down. The sleeves, which were rather full and were quite loose, reached to a little below the elbow, where they were finished with lace frills. The frock itself, where it was attached to the yoke, was done in large scallops which, like the floral design in each, were embroidered by hand. Below this again were vandykes of alternate insertion and tucking which completely encircled the figure and continued to where the flounce was joined on. This flounce was also vandyked, and applied under its edge was another frill scalloped and embroidered like the upper part of the frock. Over the shoulders was a fichu-like effect of th. mull and lace caught with rosettes of bebe blue satin ribbon which were exactly the same hue as the sash. Designed to wear with this dress was a charming mob cap sort of hat with a soft crown of the mull and a deep floppy brim of embroidery and lace to match that used on the dress. The hat was trimmed with a band and rosette of the blue ribbon.

An effective little frock designed for seaside wear and carried off to a fashionable resort in the luggage of an eight-year-old possessed of golden hair and blue eyes is a dainty garment of periwinkle blue linen. Made in the form of a close fitting coat with kimono sleeves, this smart little dress has a Dutch neck encircled by a band of pale blue linen embroidered in a design of daisies in white linen. The sleeves are short and very full and well above the elbow, allowing plenty of room for exercise such as is dear to the heart of a young tomboy. The garment fastens to the left with half a dozen big white crocheted buttons. On either side, running over the shoulders and ending at the hem back and front is a band of embroidery similar to that which outlines the neck. With this dress is worn a white patent leather belt, and to accompany it is a smart little white straw bonnet almost of the "poke" variety and trimmed with a band and knot of blue ribbon.

A combination of linen and fancy gingham that would delight the heart of any small maiden is carried out in pink and white and is a companion frock to the one just described. Made quite simply of the checked pink and white gingham, the little frock has the square-cut neck outlined with a deep bias fold of plain pink linen. Wide bands of the same are arranged in panel effect down the front and back to some inches above the knees where the linen is extended into a band that encircles the dress just above the kiting of gingham that forms the lower portion. A similar band of linen outlines the short sleeves,

which are really little more than caps and which are made in one with the garment. A pink sunbonnet of rather modernized shape is intended for wear with the little pink dress and is made of the gingham with a band and strings of the linen.

A natural colored linen dress intended for a girl of six or seven and recently seen in one of the shops had a belt of scarlet linen and trimmings of the same color. The dress, which, like so many others, has the square-cut neck, is made with a wide triple box pleat both back and front, the upper part being slightly bouffant in front, where it is encircled by the belt. The dress fastens at the side, the opening and the square neck being finished with a band of trimming in red and the linen shade. Down the side, and across this band of trimming, are little tabs of the linen fastened at each end with small red buttons. The sleeves are long and are caught at the wrist with bands of the embroidery.

A dress that has much to recommend it is made of striped lawn in pale blue and white. The feature of the little straight frock is the trimming, which consists of bias folds of the lawn encircling the rounded neck, the cuffs, and the hem of the skirt, as well as arranged in two lines which extending from shoulder to hem give the effect of a centre panel. Just below the rounded opening at the neck is inserted a small V-shaped piece of white embroidery. The dress is completed by a pale blue sash which crosses the front panel a little below the waist line, disappears under the bias folds at either side and reappears to tie in a jaunty bow at the back.

The Russian style frocks are very popular for small children, and there is an immense number of designs from which one can choose. These one-piece dresses are naturally the most popular for small girls, but some quaintly attractive two-piece frocks are also being shown. The latter all seem to have the slightly lowered waist line and when the sash or belt is on the effect is much the same as that of a one-piece dress belted in.

The middie blouses are made up in pretty fashion for the small person, and the distinctive note of these usually lies in the arrangement of the collar or the cut of the neck. To wear with them are short kilted skirts, the favorite combination being carried out in blue and white linen.

Some very pretty and becoming frocks may be made by the judicious use of the printed muslins which come with a border. By utilizing these almost as good an effect can be obtained as by using bands of handwork, and as the initial cost is small it really does not matter so much if the little frocks soon are torn, for that is the fate they are likely to meet, no matter of what they are fashioned. A very effective little dress made of a green and white figured muslin was of the Russian variety with deep box pleats to furnish the necessary fullness. The bands which formed the trimming were of the muslin border, and appeared around the neck and hem, the necessary note of contrast being furnished by a black patent leather belt.

A child can easily be dressed prettily and inexpensively, especially if the mother be a good needlewoman. The cost of smart dresses with an individual touch is necessarily somewhat high, but a woman who is quick with her fingers can turn out something equally attractive at about a quarter of the cost. First and last, however, it must be remembered that if a child is to look her best her individual style must be studied and if possible one shape of frock adhered to as closely as possible.



IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS.

Three charming evening gowns showing methods by which black and white can be most effectively utilized in satin, chiffon and embroidery.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited

17 to 31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

A Summer Sale of Stunning Linen Suits and Beautiful Lingerie Dresses

July will certainly be one of the biggest months in our Mantle Section as we have made many special purchases from the best New York houses of Linen Suits, Coats and Lingerie Dresses. They are all remarkable values at the prices marked. We solicit an inspection of our stock, for even if you do not intend to buy, a glance at the new styles will interest you.

Beautiful Lingerie Dresses made of fine embroidered mulls, overskirt model, in white, sky, pink and heliotrope. Sale price \$22.50

Charming Lingerie Dresses, made of fine quality mull, with embroidered flounce, dainty lace yokes with 3/4 or full length sleeves. Sale price \$10.50

A large range of stunning Linen Suits, plain tailor-made and the new embroidered styles, colors of pink, sky, tan, rose, reseda, heliotrope and white. Sale prices \$15.00, \$18.50, \$25.00

There is a distinctive style type to all Murray's garments, and exclusiveness that is not to be found elsewhere.

Dressing Sacques and House Gowns are not worn for show. Their purpose is to satisfy one's own personal comfort.

Complete satisfaction comes with the purchase of

Galtfleece EIDERDOWN

GARMENTS FOR WOMEN

Pages might be written about their superior finish and comfort, but the complete story of the excellence of these garments could not be so convincing as the actual wearing of one of them.

Write us for a sample of Galtfleece material. At the same time we'll send you, free, a little book that depicts the season's styles in Galtfleece.

The Galt Knitting Co., Ltd. GALT, ONT.



SHREDDED

A meat diet is too heating

Shredded Wheat is the natural summer food. Cooling, yet full of rich nourishment. All the strength-giving elements of the whole wheat. A biscuit covered with fresh fruit is enjoyable. Serve with cream and sugar.

Sold by all grocers, 1 lb. a carton, two for 25c.

WHEAT

It has no equal for keeping the skin soft, smooth and white at all seasons

"The Queen of Toilet Preparations"

BEETHAM'S Lait Sanola

SOOTHING AND REFRESHING after Cycling, Motoring, Boating, Tennis, etc.

M. BEETHAM & SON
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

Ask your Chemist for it and accept no substitute

It entirely removes and prevents all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, IRRITATION, HEAT, etc. Is invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of sun, winds and hard water

A poor digestion and flagging appetite can be much improved by using

Seal Brand Coffee

a natural Coffee of the highest grade, unadulterated, undoctored.

Sold in 1 and 2 lb. Cans only.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

WEDDING FLOWERS

Newest creations for the Bride and Bridesmaid. Our Bouquets will impart an air of distinction. Don't mar an otherwise artistic effect by the use of poorly arranged flowers.

Winner of Gold Medal Toronto Horticultural Society

123 KING ST. W. **Dilleuth** 430 SPADINA AVE.
FLORIST



is the most you can buy. will make a cup fragrant, nutritious flavor that is characteristic of Cowan's.

economical that Half a teaspoonful of cocoa — rich, —with the delicious

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

A Neave's Food Baby



MASTER JACK HOLLAND
Aged 18 Months
Brought up on Neave's Food

FREE Send to-day for a sample tin and "Hints about Baby" (free if you mention this publication to the

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EDWIN UTLEY, 14 Front Street East, Toronto

To Mothers

There is nothing like NEAVE'S FOOD for the baby.

Better than being born, with a golden spoon in one's mouth is to have thoughtful parents. Those who appreciate the value of a safe, agreeable, and reliable Infant's Food. There will be no wasting of the frail body, no pitiful fretfulness, but instead a plump little child full of laughter, and a never-ending joy.

A Perfectly Safe Food

for the youngest and most delicate child.

It contains all the essentials for flesh and bone forming in an exceptional degree, assists teething, relieves infantile constipation, and used with milk as directed forms a complete diet for infants.

The remarkable way in which delicate and ill-nourished infants have thriven on it has caused immense sales in Great Britain and Australia.

For sale by all druggists in Canada, put up in 1 lb. airtight tins.

Lady Gay's Column

TALKING about holidays reminds me of the first holiday I ever remember, that is, a special gala day, for there was such a lot of holiday, careless, do-nothing time in my young life, lived in a garden all the fair summer, that no need of holidays seemed to present itself. But, when my first decade was past, the powers that were agreed to ship me off for an education, somewhere west of Suez and north of New Jersey. And after an unprecedented period of discipline, study and interest, there came in early summer, one glorious warm Saturday when the two of us were started off in a bus, up the famous Fifth avenue, and told to disport ourselves in "The Mall, the Terrace and the Ramble" of Central Park—then in its very beginnings of vogue, for there was much other country lying alongside in those days, and the goats browsed peacefully among rocks and tomato cans and hoopskirts, where congested Harlem bakes and broils itself these July days. We had a glorious hour or two before it occurred to us to be hungry, then we crouched in great content in a shady rocky place where there was water, and ducks swimming, and such crumbs and crusts as we could spare we shied at the latter, until a park policeman came at us with terrible threats and we fled in half-frighted terror. This consciousness of having broken one of the laws of the beautiful park may have been the incentive to further misdemeanor, however, in a very short time we were planning more mischief. To paddle in a certain small pond was what we decided to do next, and very cunningly hid our shoes and stockings in a cleft of the grotto, with our united wealth of fifty cents and our remains of luncheon, a friendly tramp promising to guard the cache well and give us timely warning if the arm of the law approached. Weren't we the little hayseeds? After paddling discreetly for a long time, and finding ourselves once more famishing, we returned, pink-footed and avoiding the sharp stones, to the nook where the tramp was to await us. Of course he was gone, and so were our shoes and luncheon bag and my purse with all our coin! How we got home I never like to recall. Long before we sneaked along the avenue, in stocking feet and with woe-laden hearts, there were blisters on our tender soles and dust furrows down our cheeks, where the rueful tears had run! We sat on brown stone door-steps and sulked at each other until some haughty menial shoved us off, or wound our arms around each other's necks and cried in unison. Fear fell upon us as we limped into our own street and in the lengthening shadows we crept into the area, and got in unobserved, to be comforted by Irish Norah, and have our feet attended to, while we broke down utterly and bawled. Everyone was very sorry for us; we were very sorry for ourselves! It was the first eye-opener in our young lives to the fact that one can't trust everybody. As a holiday, this couldn't quite be classed as a success; as an indelible memory it has every experience beaten.

"You call yourself a friend of that person, and you sit by and hear such things stated, and do not protest!" cried one woman indignantly to another. "I find, generally speaking, that to contradict such statements does little or no good," said she who was accused of faulty friendship; "I shall, perhaps, be able to speak privately to that talkative lady later on." "Well," said the impulsive one warmly, "I think you're not a real friend, to keep quiet now." But the reticent woman was a real friend, because—she knew the statements were absolutely true and didn't say so. This little story came into my mind as I perused a letter just now, from a woman who asks me if it is her duty to warn a friend that others are speaking lightly of her. Sometimes I get almost angry at that word duty it is made to stand for so many impertinent, mischievous and hurtful acts. Why should anyone trot off and tell anyone else that slanderers or evil-minded persons were giving her some attention? "They say,"—and the wind blows it away; if there be no foundation for such sayings, time will disinfest them, if the subject of gossip is playing the fool, she or he deserves what is meted out. Don't give gossip a handle, and it will have nothing to take hold on. Nevertheless, it may be, in very rare cases, a kindness to give a friend a

hint, not to tell of gossip, but to suggest that it may be aroused by certain conduct. Even as I write, I hesitate, for it is such a blessed thing to mind one's own business after all!

The loss of life by drowning every summer, generally of young life, is a national disaster, but a fool is born every minute and who shall make him wise? Boats, canoes, dangerous in the extreme in the control or want of control of inexperienced folk, reckless plunges in too-cold water by people who ought to know how cramps come, careless supervision of little ones, resultant in their peril and undoing, all these things are about us in our summer outings, and cannot make us careful. The other night such an accident happened in Toronto bay as left a nasty impression in all our minds. Ignorance, want of courage and grit, foolhardiness, cost two young lives, and a cloud rests on two others, because of that cost. Will nothing induce our girls to value their lives enough not to risk them with ignoramus on the water? Will nothing impress our men with the imperative duty of knowing how to take care of the women whom they invite for the sail, or row, or paddle, and avoid the loss and the stigma which may fall upon them. Lately, there has been a great interest taken in nautical exercise. A score know how to swim to one who did five years ago, but why let it become a matter of "sauve qui peut." Punish the callow youths who take girls into danger, when disaster claims them, punish one or two good and hard. Be sure they are sorry, for it seems that is the only way to deter others from risking their friend's lives and swelling the appalling list of so-called "accidents," resultant from incompetence and foolhardiness.

"Why don't you have a correspondence column, so we can ask your advice about things?" writes a woman whose handwriting assures me she never took advice in all her self-willed existence. Of course, asking advice doesn't involve taking it, and must confess the giving of advice, in sheer ignorance of all the circumstances, and of the other side of the question, doesn't appeal to my good sense. How, under the canopy, can one advise anyone in a case of domestic discord, or faded complexion, or re-made dresses, or room decoration, or some weird physical disorder, or financial trouble, without an intimate and absolute knowledge of facts too numerous to mention, beats my comprehension. And there are cook-books and etiquette books to meet other questioners!

LADY GAY.

Other Hunters, Even.

Roosevelt's hunting trip the most famous on record.—Baltimore Sun. Tut, tut! There have been numerous others. Africa is a very old hunting ground, and the killers of elephants, rhinos, hippos, dik-diks, etc., have been legion. Mr. Roosevelt's hunt was famous because the ex-President of the United States pulled the trigger, and an indifferent shot he is. In this time of ours a more remarkable invasion was that James Ricalton of Maplewood, N.J., the photographer of the Russo-Japanese war, who walked from Cape Town to Cairo without an army of porters or any letters of introduction, hunted as he went, and on one day shot three rhinos. Mr. Ricalton was sixty-two years of age.—New York Sun.

The report of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College shows that of the 798 graduates in the seventeen classes 110 hold advanced degrees, ninety-four that of master of arts, four that of doctor of philosophy, four that of bachelor of laws, four that of doctor of medicine, one that of bachelor of library science, two that of bachelor of science of education and one that of bachelor of divinity. About 34 per cent. are engaged in teaching and about 27 per cent. are married.



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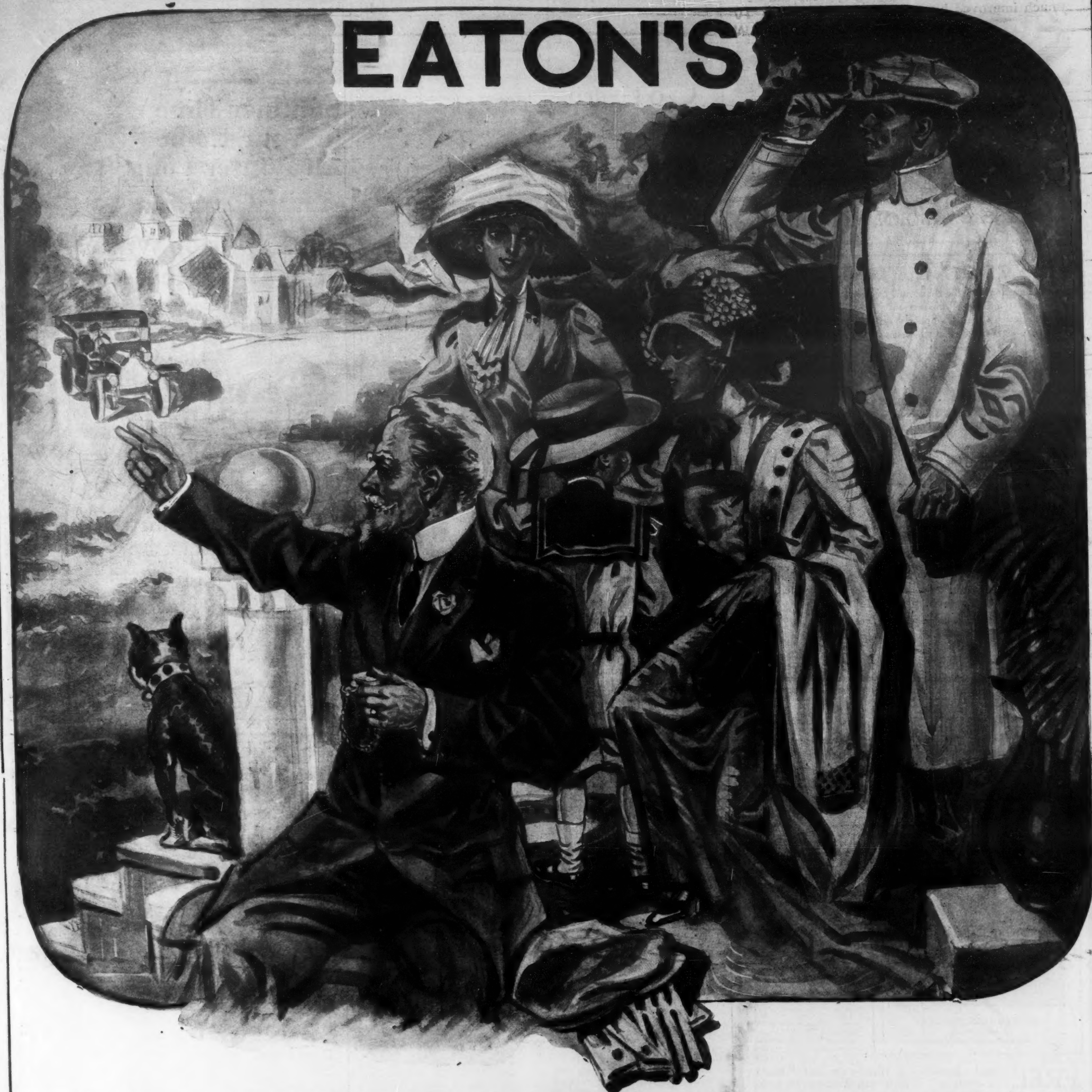
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